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Catalog No. 62 Fall 1921

RARY
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JUL 26 1921

HASTINGS' SEEDS

HASTINGS' BIG 7
TURNIP COLLECTION
7 Full Ounces
7 Varieties
35¢ postpaid
H. G. HASTINGS CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH
PURPLE OR RED TOP GLOBE
EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP
YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE
HASTINGS' IMPROVED AMERICAN RUTABAGA
SEVEN TOP
EXTRA EARLY WHITE EGG
McF.

HASTINGS' SEEDS ORDER SHEET

Please do not write in above space

H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga. (F-1921)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing _____ for the following seeds to be sent by _____
(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

Name _____
(If Mrs., kindly use husband's initials or given name, as Mrs. Sam B. Clark)

P. O. _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office _____
(If different from your Post Office)

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING IN THIS CATALOGUE ON PAGES 2-3

	NUMBER IN CATALOG	Quantity	Names of Seeds or Other Articles Wanted	PRICE Dollars	PRICE Cents
			1 YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOUTHERN RURALIST 24 NUMBERS 25 CENTS East of Mississippi River, 25 cents; West of Mississippi, 50 cents		

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Remember---No order too large or too small to send to HASTINGS'

	NUMBER	QUANTITY	ARTICLES WANTED	DOLLARS	CENTS

HOME GROWN FOOD
PAYS NO OUTSIDER A PROFIT

Can you, out of the present or prospective prices of cotton or tobacco, fruit or vegetables grown for shipment afford to pay an outsider a profit on the food, grain, hay or forage that is consumed on your farm? Certainly not when practically all of those things can be grown on your own acres at a cost of one-half or less than the merchant's prices.

We have all had some awful bumps since last summer, bigger, harder bumps than any of us could have anticipated. Some of these bumps could have been softened some had our government acted differently last fall but that's all water over the dam. It does no good to discuss that part of it now.

The real-right-down-to-the-bottom-trouble is that we are paying unnecessarily too many profits to outsiders on the food and grain consumed on our Southern farms. We know that there are some exceptions to this, some good folks far sighted enough to see the common sense necessity of home production but they are few in comparison with the many.

We all go broke or near broke every time there is a slump in the price of our so-called cash crops. It matters not whether the cash crop be cotton, tobacco, vegetables or berries for shipment, oranges, peaches or what not. The system of one crop growth and the buying of all or nearly all of the food and grain is a system deadly to permanent farm prosperity.

Our dream of easy money is over. We woke up to a reality of debt, disaster, thousands of farm bankruptcies, in many cases the savings of a life time, swept away. In greater or less degree this kind of a thing has happened three times in the last dozen years. We pay a fearful price every few years for the privilege of following this wrong system.

Do you know any farmer in your community who has been for several years growing his own bread and meat and grain and forage who was put out of business by the times we have passed through during the past nine or ten months? We don't.

It's true that all of us are more or less hard up, money scarce and store or bank credit as scarce or scarcer than money. But, the man who has been making his bread and meat, who has enough on hand to do him until the next "bread and meat" comes in, has little need for credit and can get that credit if there is any credit around the neighborhood.

We might just as well face facts. Most of us have bravely and courageously gone to work to repair the damage and losses of the past year. There was nothing else to do. We ought, however, never let ourselves get caught in the same kind of a trap again. If we do we are not entitled to help or sympathy.

We might just as well forget all about 35 or 40 cent cotton and like prices for the tobacco, the fruits, the market vegetables, etc. Those prices are probably gone, never to return within our lifetime. We must face the necessity of making and selling cotton at less than 20 cents, probably around 15 cents with normal size crops. Other crops must be in proportion.

Cost of production must be brought down. The cost of making cotton or other cash crop is largely the cost of bread and meat for human labor, grain and forage for animal labor. You can not afford to pay an outsider a profit on the food and grain, the larger part of the cash crop money. Make food, make grain, make forage on your own acres and pay no unnecessary outside profits. Time now to start the fall garden. A dozen or more vegetables can be planted and run through until spring. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, pastures, rape, vetch, alfalfa and other clovers all have an important part in cutting off "outsiders profits." Get right, stay right and be permanently prosperous. You can if you will.

PRICE NOTICE **At the time this catalog goes to press we cannot offer field and grass seeds at definite prices. The market varies almost daily, so when you are ready to buy oats, wheat, rye, barley, grasses, clovers, alfalfa, etc., write us for prices on the quantity you need. We will give you the best prices, send samples if requested, and freight or express rates to your station. Use the Special Quotation Sheet in the back of this catalog. There's no obligation to buy unless you want to.**

Alphabetical Index for Catalogue Reference

Flower Seeds are listed on pages 43-45.

Flowering Bulbs are listed on pages 46-47 and back cover.

Roses (plants) are listed on page 48. These are outdoor grown 2-year roses.

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UNITED STATES PARCEL POST ZONE RATES

Weight in pounds	Parcel Post Zones						
	1st and 2d Up to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
1	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
50	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
55	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

For those who only order seeds for garden use in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, or peas, beans, corn, etc., in one or two-pound lots, no attention need be paid to this page for calculation of postage.

On all items of seeds listed in this catalogue in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, and in the case of peas, beans, and corn in one and two-pound lots the price given on them includes postage prepaid by us to any postoffice regardless of the zone the purchaser may live in.

Prices on small lots of seeds are made postpaid largely for the reason that it would be almost impossible to calculate correctly the weight of a general order for seeds containing numerous items and different quantities of each, so we have thought best to include a reasonable average cost of postage in the quoted prices of these smaller quantities, thus relieving the buyer of the trouble of figuring on the matter of correct postage for his particular order.

When one goes into the purchase of larger quantities when the actual weight can be easily and correctly figured and on which the postage rates are proportionately lower than on the smaller shipments it becomes a matter of competition with express and freight and in the case that the purchaser lives some distance from town on an R. F. D. route, the parcel post shipment will be brought to his door instead of the purchaser having to go to town and get it from the express or freight office. Further in many instances the parcel post rates are as low or lower on comparatively small shipments than express or freight and the service more prompt.

WHEN YOU ORDER

When you order seeds in quantity at prices listed by express or otherwise, not prepaid, and you want same to come by Parcel Post, you must remit an extra amount to cover cost of postage in addition to the cost of the seed. All shipments by Parcel Post must have the postage prepaid. As all seeds in this catalogue that are used in quantity are quoted by pounds the weight is easily and correctly determined.

If you wish to order say 14 pounds (a peck) of corn, or 15 pounds (a peck) of beans or anything like that in addition to a general order of seeds in packets, etc., you should only calculate postage, according to the rates on this page, on the corn, or beans or whatever else you may be ordering in quantity.

You must figure the amount to be sent for postage on the quantity shipments both according to the weight of the shipment and the Postal Zone you live in according to its distance from Atlanta, Georgia. Your Postmaster and usually the R. F. D. Carrier can give you the proper zone information.

HOW TO FIGURE POSTAGE

Two things are necessary. First figure up the weight of the seed according to what you are ordering. Then, assuming that you know the particular zone you live in from Atlanta, take the amount shown in the column for that zone opposite the number of pounds you are ordering. Whatever that amount is must be added to the cost of the seed so we can prepay the postage.

As an example we will suppose that you want to order 14 pounds (a peck) of corn. If you lived in either the 1st or 2nd postal zones from Atlanta the amount to be sent us in addition to the price of the corn would be 18 cents; for the 3rd zone 32 cents; for the 4th zone 59 cents and so on. With the above table it's very easy to figure it exactly, once you know what your zone number is.

By parcel post, seeds can be sent to any post office and if you live on an R. F. D. route, they are brought to your door. Seventy pounds is the weight limit. If larger quantities are wanted it would have to split into two or more shipments. 50 pounds is the weight limit for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th zones.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ZONES

For those who cannot easily get information as to their zone we give the following approximate location of the zones. If at all in doubt as to your zone be sure and send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much it will be returned to you. The rates in the 1st and 2nd zones are the same.

GEORGIA—Largely in the 1st and 2nd zones. Extreme southern part is in 3rd zone.

ALABAMA—Divided among three zones; eastern half in 2nd zone, western half in 3rd zone except extreme southwestern portion which is in the 4th zone.

FLORIDA—Has three zones. The northern part is in 3rd zone, the middle and most of South Florida in the 4th, and extreme southern portion in 5th zone.

MISSISSIPPI—About evenly divided, the eastern half being in the 3rd and the western half in the 4th zone.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS—Both of these states are entirely in the 4th zone.

TEXAS—Mostly in the 5th zone, a small part including the most eastern counties being in the 4th and extreme western portion in 6th.

TENNESSEE—Divided in three zones. Southern part of East Tennessee is in 2nd zone; most of the rest in 3rd zone except the extreme western part which is in the 4th.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Western part of the state in 2nd zone, balance in 3rd zone.

NORTH CAROLINA—Extreme western part in 2nd zone, the rest of the state in 3rd zone except extreme eastern part which is in the 4th zone.

Seeds for Summer--Fall Planting

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this list include delivery of all seeds by **packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, and two-pound lots.** Send us the amount named in this catalog, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail, postpaid, in these quantities.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on **seeds in packets and ounces only** (no quarter-pounds, pounds, or two pounds), the purchaser may select **25 cents' worth extra on each dollar sent.** This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net.

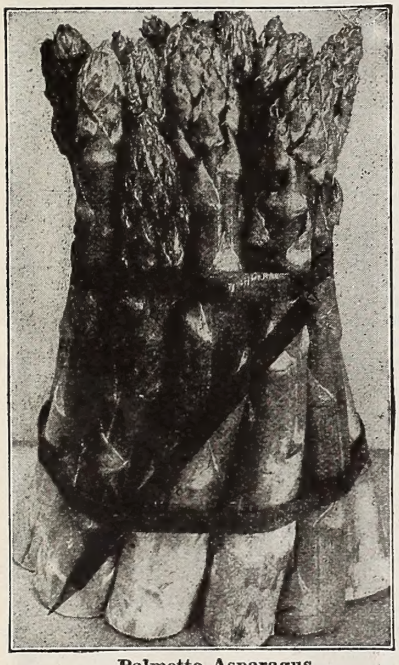
Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of postoffice or express money order, or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount of the order.

Stamps On orders of seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept U. S. Postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

About Warranty **H. G. HASTINGS CO.** gives no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. **No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.**

Express Charges When paying express charges, be sure you only pay "second class" rates, which apply to all seeds. Don't let any express agent charge you first-class rates.

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure to Write Your Name, Post Office and State plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Post Office Address.



Palmetto Asparagus

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1)

The Palmetto, while an old variety, is beyond question the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown either in fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When well up cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting, put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on asparagus. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and stronger in growth than later introductions. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, $1.00.**

Palmetto Asparagus Roots (No. 2)

You save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus roots. Plant them this fall in the Lower South and save six months' time. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. **50 roots, $1.00; $1.75 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, $1.25; per 1,000, $10.00. Orders booked now.** Roots ready for shipment about November 1st.

BEANS for Late Summer and Fall Planting

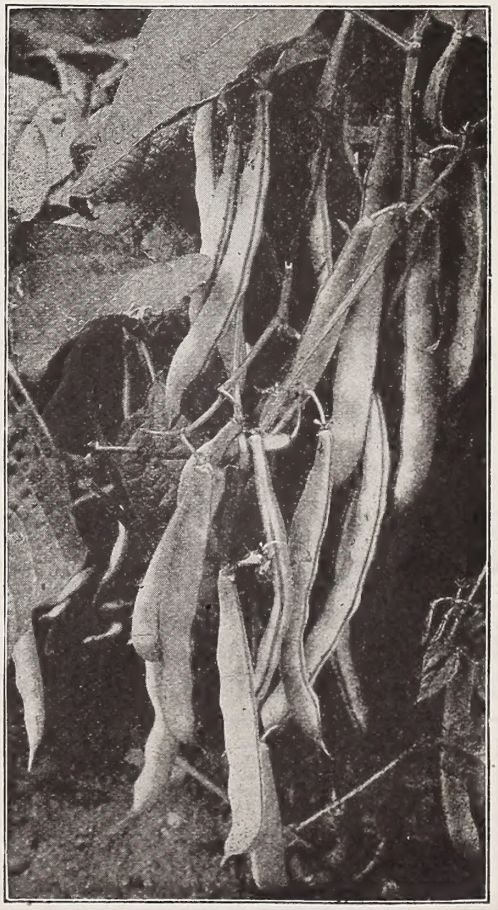
Culture If you don't plant beans in late summer and fall you lose a good part of the "bean season." Beans can be planted all through the summer in the Central South up to September with safety. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections they can be planted still later. Late summer and fall planting often yield heaviest crops. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop a bean every 3 or 4 inches, covering about 2 inches. Keep soil stirred frequently and when plants are about to bloom, draw the earth up close around them. **Quantity needed for planting—one pound for each 75 feet of row; about 75 pounds (1¼ bushels) per acre.**

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Beans (No. 14)

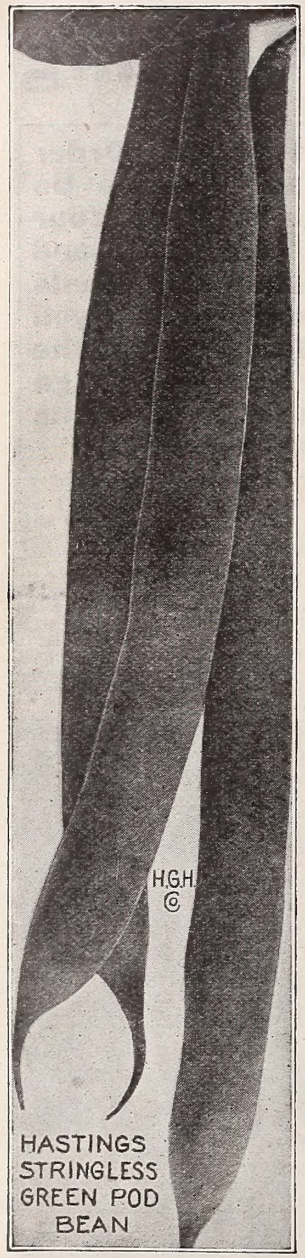
For late summer or early fall plantings there is no better bean than Excelsior Extra Early Refugee, where earliness of maturity, heavy bearing and resistance to hot summer sun is wanted. For the home garden it is all right; for the market gardener, for local market, or shipment to Northern cities, it is a money-maker. It is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer of medium sized, round, very finely flavored green pods. No other variety equals it in ability to withstand either extreme wet or dry weather without serious injury; holds pods well up off the ground. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.00; 60 pounds (bushel), $7.50; 100 pounds, $12.00.**

Improved Round Pod Refugee (1000 to 1) (No. 13)

Identical with Excelsior Refugee except that it is 10 to 14 days later in maturity and a much heavier bearer. Used almost exclusively in some parts of Florida for planting in fall and early winter for Northern shipment. Plants literally full of medium sized round fleshy pods. Of good flavor and holds up well in shipping. Also fine for canning. Resistant to drought and cold. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 pounds (peck), $2.00; 60 pounds (bushel), $7.50; 100 pounds, $12.00.**



Hastings' Excelsior Extra Early Refugee Beans



Hastings' Stringless Green Pod Bush Beans (No. 6)

To our mind the highest quality bush bean of all. For our personal garden use it is the only green podded bush variety that gets a place in our home garden. Not advised for shipping because pods are too large, but for home use and nearby markets it has no equal. Pods absolutely stringless from the time they start to form until they begin to dry up. Very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, coming in about the same time as our Red Valentine. Pods retain their fine flavor and quality to the last. If you want bean quality combined with heavy bearing, plant our Stringless Green Pod. (This is entirely distinct from the Giant Stringless, which is so inferior in quality that we never catalogued it.) **Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), $8.00; 100 pounds, $12.50.**

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (No. 25)

The standard bush bean of almost all parts of the South, either for home use, nearby market or for shipping. It's a good bean for all purposes and its popularity is well deserved. Pods, 5 to 6 inches long, well rounded, meaty and of good flavor. Plants of erect growth, holding pods well up off the ground. Uniform in ripening and size of pods. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (pk.), $2.00; 60 lbs. (bu.), $7.50; 100 lbs., $12.00.**

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean (No. 28)

No reason on earth why hundreds of carloads of white or navy beans should come South every year from New York and Michigan to be sold largely to our farmers. The White Mexican is an adapted type of the white bean fully adapted to all parts of the South. Planted in August in this section and in early September along the Gulf Coast, White Mexican will give an abundance of white shell beans for winter use. It's a real bush or half-runner type of bean requiring no brushing or wires and plants on good soil are literally covered with pods. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart, leaving single plants 6 inches apart in the rows. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), $7.50; 100 lbs., $12.00.**

Early Black Valentine (No. 23)

A black seeded type of the Valentine that is a great favorite in some of the coast sections. A good bean, hardy and resistant to both heat and cold. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), $7.50; 100 lbs., $12.00.**

Wardwell's Kidney Wax (No. 16)

For market or home use. Extra early, maturing in 5 to 6 weeks with favorable weather. Vigorous grower, producing heavy crops of long, showy white waxy pods, remarkably free from rust. Tender, of fine flavor and almost stringless. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs., $8.50; 100 lbs., $13.00.**

Sure Crop Stringless Wax (No. 20)

Very prolific and of finest eating quality. Handsome, rich yellow pods are 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, very meaty and sweet; stringless at all stages of growth. Plants very upright in growth, healthy and vigorous. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (pk.), $2.50; 60 lbs. (bu.), $9.00; 100 lbs., $14.00.**

Davis White Wax (No. 29)

Immensely productive market gardeners' variety, bearing large almost straight white waxy colored pods, 5 to 6 inches long. Holds up wonderfully and sells at top prices on appearance. Good for home garden use as white shelled beans for winter; not as good in quality for snap beans as others. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), $7.50; 100 lbs., $12.00.**

Hodson Wax (No. 22)

Strong, vigorous, healthy grower with clean wax pods about 5 inches long, nearly straight, very thick, flat and meaty. Medium maturing, flesh tender and of excellent eating quality. Very popular with Florida shippers. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), $8.50; 100 pounds, $13.50.**

Prolific Black Wax (No. 32)

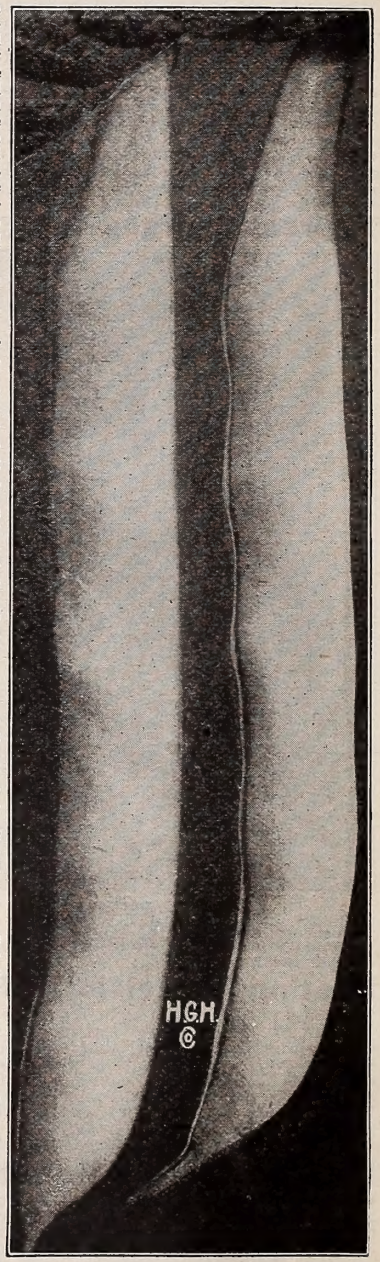
An extra prolific strain of the old German Black Wax. A much larger and better grower than the old variety; exceedingly prolific. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), $8.50; 100 pounds, $13.50.**

Hastings' Early Valentine Wax (No. 24)

Really a wax podded Valentine bean; round and fleshy; grows 15 inches high with medium sized, vigorous stalks, and good foliage. A first class wax bean for home use and nearby markets. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 45c; 2 pounds, 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.75; 60 pounds (bushel), $10.20; 100 pounds, $17.00.**

Rust-Proof Golden Wax (No. 30)

Our improved strain of Golden Wax; rust-proof to a remarkable degree; well suited to all parts of the South. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.25; 60 lbs. (bushel), $8.50; 100 lbs., $13.50.**



Hastings' Wax Beans

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Large Charleston Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. By Parcel Post, prepaid to your postoffice.

Frost proof cabbage plants for late November and December planting do wonderfully well in all the lower South and we expect to supply plants in any quantity **after November 20th.** Send in your order any time and we will ship the plants to you **after November 20th,** postpaid to any State except Florida. No orders from Florida will be accepted because of restrictions of the Plant Quarantine law causing delays in plants reaching destination.

Per Single Hundred—On small shipments we will furnish 100 plants of any one variety for **50 cents, postpaid.** No order for less than 100 plants of any variety filled. Orders are filled by the hundred—not 250 or 350—but 200, 300, or 400. Write for quantity prices on 500 or over.

"SNAP BEANS" UNTIL FROST--DRY SHELL BEANS FOR WINTER

Most home gardeners in the South neglect a splendid opportunity in late summer and early fall. All these pole beans reach maturity in about 50 days when planted during July, August and early September; bear heavily, furnishing a supply of "snap" beans till frost, and, if a part of the pods are left to fully mature, there is always an abundance of dry shelled beans for winter use. The same is true of both pole and bush lima beans. Be sure to plant pole beans in August and September.

McCaslan Pole Bean (No. 26) In our opinion and that of many experts the finest snap pole bean in existence. Of Georgia origin and thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South for both late summer and spring plantings. Pods long, deep green in color, meaty, stringless and of finest flavor. Color of seed white and the surplus above daily needs allowed to ripen makes splendid dry shell beans for winter use. We only have about 800 bushels of this finest of all pole beans for this fall's sales so order early. **Packet, 15 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.50; 60 lbs. (bushel), $9.00; 100 lbs., $15.00.**

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder (No. 15) Known under all three names and liked everywhere pole beans are grown. Planted in late summer or early fall it begins to bear in about 50 days and all through fall and until frost it puts on heavier crops of its extra large, deliciously flavored pods than from early spring plantings. You can absolutely depend on this bean doing its full duty right up to the time of killing frost. Pods 6 to 12 inches long, well rounded out, meaty, tender and practically stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck of green pods having been picked from a single vigorous vine. If you have planted it before, we know you will plant it again. Don't forget to plant some this summer or fall. Pole bean planting in August or early September is worth while. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents 2 lbs., 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.50; 60 lbs. (bushel), $9.00; 100 lbs., $15.00.**

Kentucky Wonder Wax (No. 5) This is really a wax or yellow podded form of Kentucky Wonder, equal in every respect to that famous variety. Pods are long, very thick, meaty, deeply saddle-backed, entirely stringless and of bright yellow color. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $15.00.**

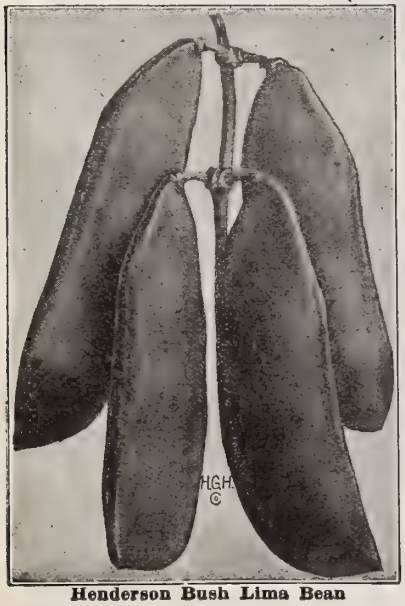
Southern Creaseback Pole Bean (No. 11) White seeded and immensely prolific, especially when planted in late summer; it probably has no equal among shell beans for winter and spring. It quickly becomes stringy and tough so is not very good for "snaps" but the old Southern favorite for shell beans. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (pk.), $2.50; 60 lbs., $9.00; 100 lbs., $15.00.**

Small White Pole Lima (No. 9) Also known as small Lima or "Sieva" bean. A climbing form of the Henderson Bush Lima, and very popular. It's very prolific, a hardy grower for "butter beans" and a continuous bearer of the most tender and delicious beans for the table. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), $7.50; 100 pounds, $12.00.**

Large White Lima (No. 10) The true large lima pole bean. Vigorous grower with extra large greenish white beans. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), $7.50; 100 lbs., $12.00.**

Jackson Wonder (No. 17) Most prolific of all bush limas; of Georgia origin and fully adapted to all parts of the South. Flourishes in driest weather and practically drought proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean growing 10 inches to 2 feet high; good for shell beans as well as summer and fall use; splendid for all home gardens. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), $8.50; 100 pounds, $13.50.**

Fordhook Bush Lima (No. 33) Beyond any question the best of the large seeded bush lima varieties. Bushes of strictly erect habit, branching freely but all the branches held upright. This is a true bush form of what is known as the potato or large, thick seed bush lima. From four to six days earlier than other varieties of this class. Pods are found in clusters of four to eight and are well filled with delicious large beans that in quality surpass by far all the other lima beans. **Packet, 15c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., $3.50; 60 lbs. (bushel), $10.50; 100 lbs., $17.50.**



Henderson Bush Lima Bean

Improved Burpee Bush Lima (No. 34) A true and improved bush form of the large white lima pole bean with extra large seed-beans. Bears heavy crops late in the season. **Packet, 15c; ½ lb., 25c; pound, 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., $3.50; 60 lbs. (bu.), $10.50; 100 lbs., $17.50.**

Henderson Bush Lima (No. 7) Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded lima varieties, being a true bush form of the small lima or "Sieva." Begins to bear with summer planting in about 50 days. It is one of the most popular varieties and a wonderful bush bean for every garden in the South. Very rich, tender and extremely delicious. See illustration. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), $2.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), $7.50; 100 lbs., $12.00.**

Florida Butter Bean (No. 27) The only true pole lima sure to set pods from earliest blooms. Will make an abundant crop under season conditions that cause other varieties to fail. Seeds of the Small Lima or "Sieva" size, but are speckled white and brownish red. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 35c; 2 pounds, 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), $2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), $8.50; 100 lbs., $13.50.**

Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

HASTINGS' SUPERIOR GARDEN BEET SEED

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Note **The best beet seed in the world is grown in France. The best beet seed growers live in France, and Hastings' Beet seed of all varieties comes from those best French growers; beet seed which, when planted here in the South, makes the smoothest, cleanest, finest formed beets that can be grown.**

The South does not appreciate, plant and use beets as much as it should. Sown thickly the young plants when thinned out make splendid "greens." Planted any time up to September 15th they make splendid young beets for fall and early winter use.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured garden ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, scattering seed thinly. In this latitude sow from July to September 15th; in Florida and Gulf Coast sections plantings can be made from September to January. Seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled if the ground is dry. When two or three inches high thin out to four or five inches apart in the row. Young beet plants are superior to spinach and turnips for "greens." In light sandy soils cover seed 2 inches; in stiff clay not over 1 inch. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Young beets ready for use in 50 to 70 days, according to variety.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet (No. 45)

Sometimes called Detroit Dark Red Beet. Most popular variety for home use and nearby markets. An improvement by our growers over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color a deep blood red. A fine even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration from a photograph; medium early and very productive, tender, free from stringiness and very sweet, good for either home or market use and most valuable variety for succession sowings. **Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25; postpaid. 10-lb. lots, not prepaid, $1.00 per pound.**

Hastings' Crimson King (No. 46)

Of turnip shape, very uniform in size, shape and color. Sweet and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 weeks from time of sowing. A splendid all-season beet. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, $1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.**

Extra Early Egyptian (No. 42)

An extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened, turnip-shaped roots. When young, flesh is sweet and tender, but becomes stringy with age, and we do not advise for home garden use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 65 cents per pound.**

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet (No. 40)

The most popular market gardeners' beet for the South as well as a favorite for home gardens for summer and fall planting. Fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top, rapid grower. Color a deep red, which it retains fully after being cooked; quality extra fine, very sweet and tender, a heavy bearer and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market either locally or for long distance shipments. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, $1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound. See color illustration on cover.**

Lentz' Extra Early (No. 50)

A splendid variety which is a great favorite for market gardeners in certain parts of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as the Egyptian but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a deep blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Small top and in favorable seasons can be used in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. If you want a first quality, extra early beet, the Lentz will please you. It has become the leader of all early varieties in the South and its qualities are all that could be desired. Our growers have been breeding this beet for years with the utmost care and we ask that you plant it. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, $1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., $1.00 per lb.**

Long Smooth Blood Beet (No. 49)

An old-time favorite in the South; it has long, smooth, blood-red roots growing well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. A few of these should be planted in every garden for use after all the other varieties are gone. This beet can be stored or banked for later use, as it keeps well, and although it is large it is of exceptionally good quality and flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or more, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.**

Half-Long Blood Beet (No. 44)

A favorite for late use, intermediate length between our Improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. Color a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. In quality it is tender and sweet and remains in good condition for a long time after maturity. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.**

Swiss Chard Beet or Sea Kale (No. 43)

Probably no vegetable is coming into popular favor more rapidly than Swiss Chard or Sea Kale as it is frequently called in Europe. It is grown for its leaves only as it does not make a bulbous, edible root like the other varieties. The leaves grow large and upright and as the outer leaves are cut more come from the center. The mid-rib or center stem of each leaf is large and almost white and after trimming can be cooked and served like asparagus. The leaf part can be cooked like spinach or turnip greens, or if desired the whole leaf can be boiled and served as "greens." There is a delicious, delicate flavor not found in either turnips or kale. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

MANGELS AND HALF SUGARS

FOR STOCK FEED THESE BEETS BRING RETURNS

Every year sees an increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant a crop of Mangel or Half-Sugar beets for stock or feeding purposes. It is almost impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer spent on them than Mangels, Sugar beets and White Belgian carrots. They are all immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of food for any animal kept on dry forage throughout the winter. In dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved conditions of the animals in the spring will show their great value. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. In the Middle South seed should be sown only in the spring, but in Florida and along the Gulf Coast planting can be made all through the fall and winter. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, planting seed at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre. Both the Mangel and Half-Sugar beets are equally profitable for stock feeding. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants from one to ten pounds of seed each year, and they find that it pays them well.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel (No. 41) Largest and heaviest yielder in the South for all the true Mangel beets. Roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually eighteen inches to two feet long and four to six inches in diameter. The tonnage, or yield, per acre on rich or well fertilized ground is something immense. The Jumbo Mangel or the White French Half-Sugar Mangel ought to be planted on every farm in the South where cows are kept through the winter. They are certainly the greatest stock feed you can find and the increased flow of milk through the winter makes the growing and feeding well worth your while. **Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 40 cents per pound.**

White French Half-Sugar Mangel (No. 51) We would have a difficult task if we had to make a choice between this and the Jumbo Long Red Mangel. Our inclination is always to plant some of both. While possibly not quite as heavy a yielder per acre as the Jumbo Long Red its very considerable sugar content makes it especially valuable in fattening cattle and insuring a flow of richer milk in dairy or milk cows. It is as easily grown in the South as the garden variety of beet and should be let grow until frost to secure the largest yields. Roots are very large, smooth, clean skin, of oval shape and grow with the top of the bulb two or three inches above ground and consequently are more easily pulled. We recommend a general planting of both this and the Jumbo Mangel for they are both worth while on any farm where cows are kept. **Ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots, not prepaid, 40c per pound.**

Big Jumbo Red Mangel Beet

Brussels Sprouts A very highly esteemed member of the cabbage family, especially desirable for the late summer and fall planting in Florida and the Gulf Coast section. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are quite hardy and live through the winter in all parts of the lower South. Quality and flavor are much improved by frost. Sow seed in July, August or September and when plants are four to six inches high transplant to open ground, like cabbage.

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts (No. 59) The most desirable variety for the South, producing compact "sprouts" of the best quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

BROCCOLI A vegetable very closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Give the same culture as for cauliflower, and in the Southern States, unless you are an expert cauliflower grower, Broccoli will make a surer header for you. There are many also kept from growing cauliflower by the high price of the seed. To those we recommend Broccoli.

White Cape Broccoli (No. 56) The Cape Broccoli is the best type for the South and you will do well to have it in your garden this year. The plants are very hardy, vigorous and easily grown. The heads are white, compact, hard and of fine quality. **Packet, 15c; ½ ounce, 40c; ounce, 75c; ¼ pound, $2.50; postpaid.**

ENDIVE **Early Green Curled (No. 193).** Drill shallowly in early spring and thin out or transplant in good soil. Standard and most popular variety for market or home use. Hardy, vigorous growing, with bright deep green leaves. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center is easily blanched to a rich cream color. For blanching, when nearly grown, tie up or shade the heads while dry. Finest and most wholesome for salads and flavoring. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, $1.50.**

Water Cress **(No. 133).** Hardy plant grown easily in shallow fresh water. Start seed in very moist earth and transplant to water. Grown for the refreshing leaves which make fine salads and garnishes. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25.**

Cress, Extra Curled or Improved Pepper Grass (No. 132) This tastes the same as Water Cress and is easily grown in spring, summer and fall. Make frequent plantings as the plant soon runs to seed. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.**

Corn Salad or Fetticus (No. 194) **Large Green Cabbaging.** For winter or spring salad or garnishing; a good substitute for lettuce or spinach. Doesn't do well in hot weather so plant in fall or as early as possible in spring. Ounce plants thirty feet of row. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; postpaid.**

Chervil (No. 131) Aromatic plant for seasoning or salad with lettuce. Broadcast in October or November for winter or spring use. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.**

REMEMBER **This year, of all years in the South, is the "Foods and Feeds" year. We are to grow absolutely everything needed on our own land this year. Gardens must produce food the year 'round and you will benefit in doing away with grocery or store bills. Just think of the saving it will mean for you!**

CABBAGE

Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Culture Sow seed in 6-inch drills, across a finely prepared bed, 5 or 6 seeds per inch. Cover seed ¼ inch in heavy soils, ½ inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after planting and water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not wet. Transplant when plants are about six inches tall on a cloudy day, just before a rain or in late afternoon, leaving only the leaves above the surface. Cultivate very shallow but frequently. For fall planting, one ounce of seed usually makes about 1000 plants; ½ to ¾ pound seed per acre.

Hastings' Genuine Surehead (No. 120)

Probably the most popular and most generally planted in the South of all varieties of cabbage. It is the result of a cross between Early Flat Dutch and one of the Drumhead varieties, resulting in a supurb medium sized hard headed cabbage of mid-season maturity. Surehead is an exceptionally good variety for late summer and early fall plantings in Florida and Gulf Coast sections for maturing in winter. A very vigorous grower and very uniform in size, shape and color. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, $2.50.**

Hastings' Sure Crop (No. 101)

Earliest of all the large round flat varieties. Equally good for home use or shipment. On good rich soil with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds. Very firm and solid, uniform in shape and well flattened. Quality is most excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightfully cared for scarcely a plant fails to form a good head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. Good late summer variety. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Perfection Cabbage (No. 124)

It is near perfection when it comes to medium sized, well-rounded perfectly solid heads of 5 to 8 pounds that reach the market in the finest shape. In solidity of heads it surpasses even the famous Danish Ball Head. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00.**

Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (No. 110)

This is beyond question the best of the large cabbages for planting for winter and spring maturity in the South. It is both a heat and cold resisting sort and its exceedingly great vigor in growth makes it a success under conditions where other varieties fail. Has proven very resistant to winter freezes. It's a large, well flattened type of cabbage that holds up fine in long-distance shipping. On very rich soil there is a tendency to grow too large, but this is easily controlled by rather close planting. A fine variety for both home and market gardeners. See illustration below. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Stein's Early Flat Dutch (No. 125)

A very popular variety for South Texas and Gulf Coast sections. Just a little later than the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch but larger and firmer. Holds in good condition for a long time after being cut. Desirable for both market and home gardening. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Early Summer (No. 122)

A splendid second early cabbage, ten days to two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. It has a medium sized head, very uniform in size and shape and of extra good flavor. It does splendidly planted in the South in the late summer and fall. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50; postpaid.**

Green Glazed (No. 112)

Late, loose heading variety, resistant to insect attacks. **Pkt., 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch Cabbage—The Greatest Cropper Known

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage (No. 105) Largest, earliest and surest header of any of the Wakefield varieties. Earlier, larger and finer bred than other strains of Charleston Wakefield, 1½ to 2 pounds heavier, firmer, better shaped and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is the right variety for those desiring the best pointed cabbage. It makes a splendid first early cabbage for home use. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106) Almost every one knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care, and a well-cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., $3.00.**

Early Winningstadt (No. 104) An old favorite variety planted almost entirely for early family use. Heads weigh 1½ to 2 lbs. and are pointed. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Succession (No. 116) Medium to large size, solid and a reliable header, long a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers. A good second early and is a splendid general-purpose cabbage for fall plantings. **Packet, 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50; postpaid.**

All Seasons (No. 100) As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. Heads are large and solid, flattened on top. It is a good reliable header and resists heat and drought well. **Premier Brand. Packet, 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Blood Red Erfurt (No. 117) Best red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure header. Most largely used for pickling purposes. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

All-Head Early (No. 121) Our "All-Head Early" is an early flat headed variety that is a sure header with half a chance and is well named on account of its few outer leaves and medium sized, very firm solid heads. About one week earlier than the old favorite "Early Summer" and is the finest in existence for this type. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, $2.50.**

Danish Bald Head (No. 111) A handsome hardy, late cabbage, making medium-sized, very hard heads. A splendid cabbage to plant for late maturity. The only objection that can be raised to this variety is the irregular character of growth of the plant, which, however, does not seem to effect its valuable, hard-heading qualities. Delicious. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., $3.00; postpaid.**

Chinese or Celery Cabbage Pe Tsai (No. 126) This variety has attained great popularity where it is used in salads like celery, or cut up like cabbage in cold slaw.

Our experience shows that Chinese Cabbage had best be planted in early fall in Florida and Gulf Coast sections for it quickly runs to seed when maturing in hot weather. If left to grow without banking or tying up the leaves will spread out.

It grows quickly and makes a large yield on anything like good soil. A piece of low, moist, rich garden ground will usually give splendid results.

Drill seed thinly in rows two feet apart, thinning plants to 6 inches in the row. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50; postpaid.**

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch (No. 109) Old-time favorite for family gardens and nearby markets. **Packet, 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield, the Best Large Early Pointed Cabbage of All

Charleston Wakefield (No. 107) Similar to Early Jersey Wakefield, and weighs about one pound more to the head. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00.**

Premium Late Flat Dutch (No. 119) Similar variety to our Centennial Flat Dutch, but not quite so firm and solid in heading. An old favorite in many parts of the South. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, $2.50; postpaid.**

N. Carolina Buncombe (No. 102) Firm, solid header. Splendid keeper and favorite winter cabbage in the Carolinas. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; postpaid.**

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (No. 103) Best of the Savoy varieties, the best and tenderest of all cabbages. As this variety does not head well in hot weather, it is preeminently a home garden variety for planting in late summer and fall for heading up during late fall and winter. Frosts improve the quality and flavor. Leaves beautifully crumpled and "savoyed" with a distinct shade of color. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25; pound, $4.00; postpaid.**

Pe Tsai—The Finest in Flavor and Quality of All Chinese Cabbages

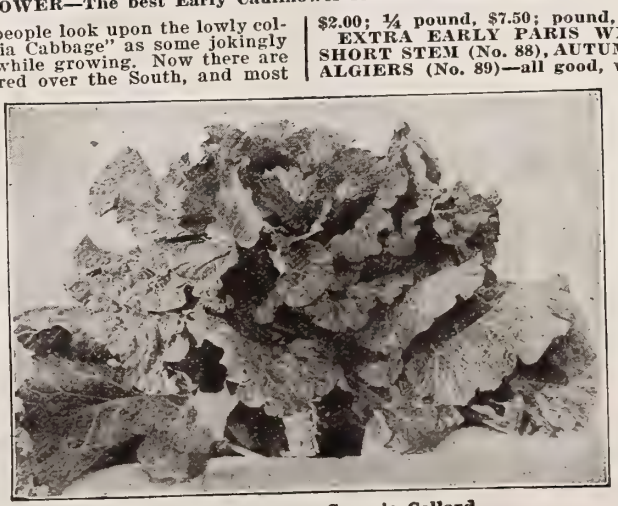
OUR GILT EDGE CAULIFLOWER—The best Early Cauliflower for the Southern States

COLLARDS

A great many people look upon the lowly collard or "Georgia Cabbage" as some jokingly refer to it, as something not worth while growing. Now there are thousands of collard patches scattered over the South, and most Southern people like them. The collard is an old-time favorite adapted to all parts of the South, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. It will pay you to have a collard patch just to give your cows an occasional taste of "green stuff." Sow any time up to September 15th. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting plants 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage and sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row. Try White Head and the Georgia-Cabbage Collards as well as No. 135 this year. They are great.

Southern or Georgia (No. 135)

This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing winters as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**



True Southern or Georgia Collard

The SOUTHERN RURALIST Comes Twice a Month

CAULIFLOWER

We import all of our Cauliflower seed direct from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower seed of value is produced in the United States. We sell the highest grade of seed and do not charge you 50c to $1.00 per ounce extra for Red, Yellow or Blue Seals on package.

Culture Does best in rich well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed same time as you would cabbage. Transplant when 3 to 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf, sow the seed in September, October and November.

Our Gilt Edge (No. 85)

We introduced Gilt Edge Cauliflower in the South in 1893. We have watched all new introductions closely, and we have not found in all these years a variety that comes anywhere near being its equal, for either fall or spring planting.

"Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is "Gilt Edge" in every respect. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 lbs. and 8 oz., the largest head of early cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance Gilt Edge is like Snowball, but is much larger, a sure header, and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown and there is no variety equal to Gilt Edge where a sure crop of the finest quality is wanted. **Packet, 25c; ¼ ounce, 75c; ½ ounce, $1.25; ounce, $2.25; ¼ pound, $8.00; pound, $30.00.**

Early-Snowball (No. 86)

A fine early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. **Packet, 20c; ¼ oz., 65c; ½ oz., $1.15; oz., $2.00; ¼ pound, $7.50; pound, $28.00; postpaid.**

EXTRA EARLY PARIS WHITE (No. 87), LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM (No. 88), AUTUMN GIANT (No. 90), LARGE LATE ALGIERS (No. 89)—all good, well known varieties. Each: Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 60c; ounce, $1.00; ¼ pound, $3.00.

White Head Collard (No. 134)

This new heading variety of collard gives the ease of growth of the ordinary collard with better eating qualities and thicker leaves that heads to a considerable degree. Stands hot and cold that would ruin cabbage. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.**

Georgia Cabbage-Collard (No. 136)

A cross between collards and Charleston Wakefield cabbage, giving perhaps an even better cabbage-like flavor than No. 134 and is a better header. Hardy as collards, not even winter-killing with ice and snow and stands hot weather as well. The firm heads can be left on plant and used as needed. Heads rounded and of delicious flavor. Be sure to plant some this fall. **Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.00; postpaid.**

Red St. Valery Carrot

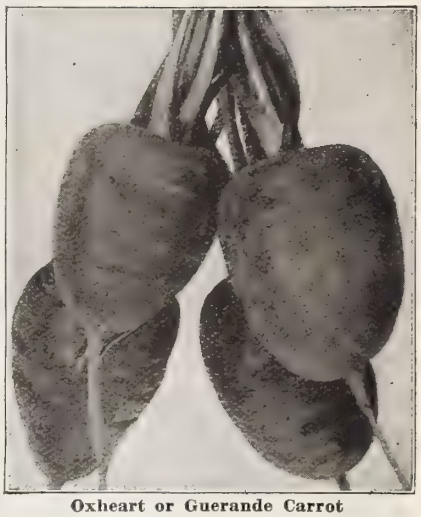
HASTINGS' CARROT SEED

PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and for flavoring soups. Select rich or well manured soil worked deep, because this is a deep rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough to allow the roots to penetrate the soil without difficulty. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row in shallow drills, 16 to 18 inches apart, in August and September. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed from September to December. Make several sowings about two weeks apart so you will have a succession crop. When plants are well started, thin out to four inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently; keep ground free from weeds and grass.

Chantenay (No. 65) **See front cover.** This new stump-rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort unexcelled in quality and productiveness. Very uniform in growth. Fresh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about five inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25c; lb., 75c.**

Red St. Valery (No. 67) **See illustration on the left.** Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring, and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75 cents.**



Oxheart or Guerande Carrot

Half-Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Danver's Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; lb., 75c.**

Improved Long Orange (No. 69) Old, well-known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy, in fact, that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, while in quality it is a table carrot. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

Oxheart or Guerande (No. 66) **See the illustration above.** This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are four inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from five to six inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c.**

Large White Belgian Carrot (No. 70) For Stock Feed Only The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition and in milk or dairy-cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is the crop must be fertilized with manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up, thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 45 cents a pound.**

Celery For late summer and fall planting celery is strictly a crop for Florida and the lower Gulf Coast country, sections not ordinarily subject to extreme cold during the winter. It is a most important commercial crop for Florida and there is no reason why it should not be just as largely and successfully grown in Southwest Texas as a market crop.

Culture Celery requires rich and moist soil. If not rich it can be made so by proper fertilizing. In Florida and Gulf Coast section sow seed in August and September in shaded beds, covering seed not over half-inch. When 6 inches high transplant to open ground. Celery planted as above should be ready for market in following March and April. This crop frequently brings in as high as $1,500.00 per acre.

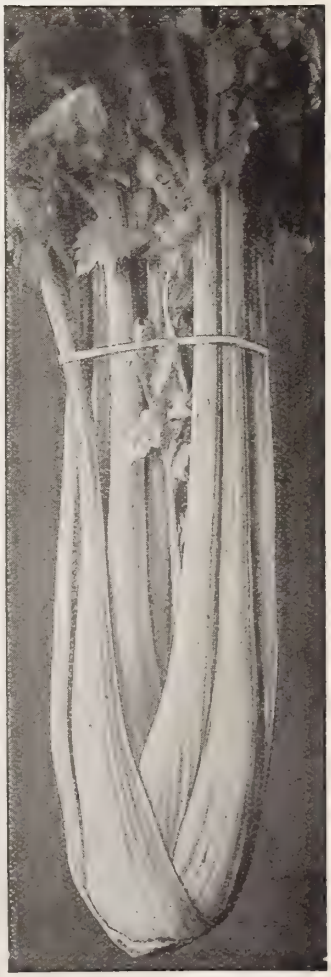
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (No. 77) French Grown Seed A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. We have imported seed direct from originator. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 60 cents; ounce, $1.00; ¼ pound, $3.25; pound, $12.00.** Price has been as high as $25.00 a pound for same quality.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower and will make a large crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers are light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Not recommended as a market variety for shipping from Florida. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, $2.00.**

Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, $2.00.**

White Plume (No. 76)--Giant Pascal (No. 79) Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, $2.00.**

CELERIAC (No. 75) **or Turnip Rooted Celery.** It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents.**



Savannah Market Celery

The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Hastings' White Spine Cucumber For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use

Hastings' Best Cucumber Seed

There has been a steady increase in the planting of cucumbers all over the South in summer and fall during late years, and limited fall plantings are usually found to be more profitable than in spring. In this latitude cucumbers are planted in July and August and later farther South. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast, August and September plantings are profitable as a shipping crop. If insects trouble you, dust the plants with Hastings' safe but sure insecticides. **See page 30.**

Culture Plant in hills, four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, covering ½ inch in clay soils or 1 inch in sandy soils, and when rough leaves have formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills, or use 2 pounds per acre.

HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE (No. 180)
Finest Extra Dark Strain The one best variety of cucumber for the trucker, for the gardener, for nearby markets and the family garden. Our illustration on this page shows its size and shape perfectly. On size, shape and prolificness it's right for all purposes. For the cucumber shipper it has the great advantage of "holding up" in color during long distance shipping, reaching market with the same fresh appearance that it had on the vine in the field. Always crisp, tender and fine looking, and in color it's just the right shade of green. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, $1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots, not prepaid, $1.00 a pound.**

THE KLONDIKE CUCUMBER (No. 184) When the Klondike was originally introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular that we did not care to catalog it until it had been bred up to a satisfactory strain. We have now a special strain which is regular in size, color and growth and we are sure that you will be pleased with it. It's a very attractive dark green variety with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. The cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and very regular in size and shape. Extra early, very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. When young makes excellent pickles. Prolific, very hardy and a sure cropper. **Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; pound, $1.25; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, $1.00 a pound.**

Davis Perfect Cucumber (No. 179) An almost ideal cucumber in shape, rich dark green color; it is uniform and regular in size; exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is almost unsurpassed. This is a favorite with shippers in some parts of Florida and Texas; it is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem end, and the seeds that are contained in it when in slicing condition are so small and tender that they are almost unnoticeable. It is an exceedingly prolific variety. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, $1.25; postpaid.**

Early Fortune Cucumber (No. 175) One of the most recent introductions, and is very much liked by market gardeners in parts of Florida and Texas as a variety for shipment to Northern markets during the fall months, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. Early Fortune is of a very deep green color and does not show up much white color before maturing as does most of the old strains of the **White Spine.** Stays plump and fine looking long after reaching markets in the North. It's of good shape and of very regular growth. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, $1.25; postpaid. Ten-lb. lots or over, not prepaid. $1.00 per lb.**

Improved Long Green (No. 181) One of the old time favorites of the South. Fruit extra long, of good size and holds the dark green color until well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness, making a splendid slicing cucumber. When 3 or 4 inches long it is fine for pickling. A good variety for planting at all times, from earliest spring to late summer and fall. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, $1.25; postpaid.**

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER (No. 185) One of the best for late summer and early fall planting, being a specially vigorous grower. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased three-fold. Fruit is 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine dark green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, has few and very small seeds and is fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is a very prolific variety and the fruits being raised well above the ground never suffer from wet weather or insects. The vines are practically proof against mildew and continue bearing until very late. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**

Our Everbearing Cucumber (No. 186) This is our most popular variety for home gardens on account of its everbearing character; first fruits are ready very early, then the vines continue to flower and produce fruits continually until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked or not, differing in this respect from all other varieties. A single vine will show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth. Splendid for slicing and although size is rather small, they are perfect in shape and of a fine green color and just the right size for pickling. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**

Lemon Cucumber (No. 174) The most prolific and finest flavored of all cucumbers; size and shape of lemon. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, $2.00; postpaid.**

Giant Pera (No. 176) Fruits sometimes 15 to 20 inches long. Largest of all, and fine for home gardens. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**

Early Frame (No. 182) A fine, well-known variety. **Early Frame is a desirable variety for home gardens for slicing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00.**

Chicago Pickle (No. 183) **Chicago Pickle** is a standard pickling variety, but can be sliced if allowed to mature. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, $1.25.**

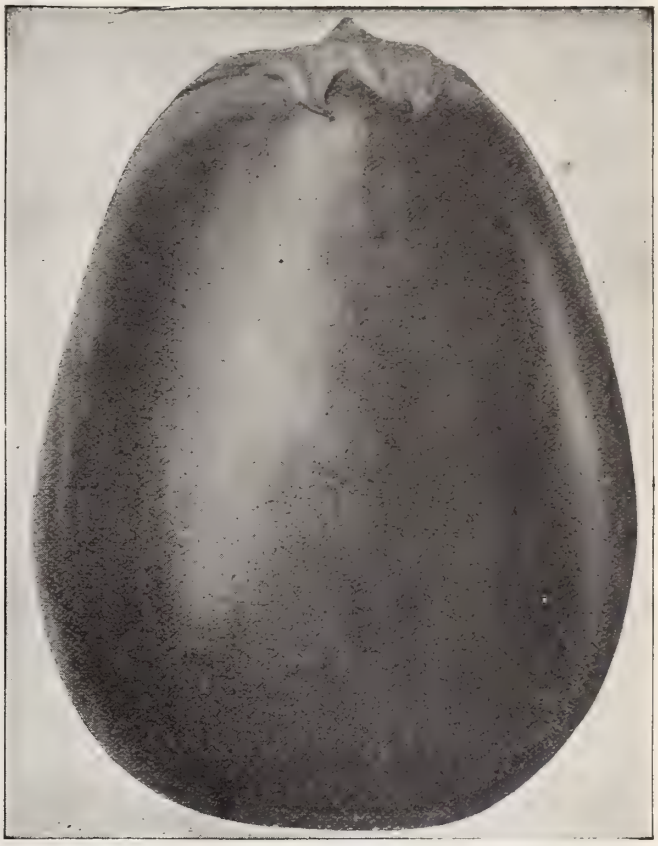
Early Green Cluster (No. 178) Standard, well known variety for both slicing and pickling. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, $1.25; postpaid.**

GHERKINS (No. 187) Small fruited, 2 to 3 inches long, well rounded and covered with small spines. **For pickling only. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.**

HASTINGS' EGGPLANT

While this is a crop mostly grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities, it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipment from South Florida. For October to January shipment seed should be sown from July to September. The results from an acre or two of eggplant planted in Florida at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for 1 acre.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant (No. 190) This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown since 1896 by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants over 90% thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback" which is disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Notice the illustration from an actual photograph of this best of all eggplants. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce 35c; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.**



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant—The Finest Eggplant in the World For All Purposes

FAMILY GARDEN VEGETABLES

So-called hard times, whether true or not, compels us to plant real big home gardens this fall. We need the great money saving and we want more and better foods. Besides the regular vegetables, try a few new ones. Eggplant, Kohl Rabi, Endive, Fetticus, Carrots, Cress, Kale, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Chinese Cabbage, etc., are delicious.

Make your fall garden take care of you throughout the winter. Home canned and dried vegetables are far better than any you buy in the stores. Plant a real fall garden.

KALE OR BORECOLE FOR WINTER GREENS

We sincerely wish we could get our friends to grow Kale more extensively, as it is so much superior in eating qualities to the collard. Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the central and Lower South. It is much improved in quality by being touched by frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored, and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. Sow the seed thinly in drills in September and October and you should have no trouble in gathering the finest flavored "greens" you have ever eaten.

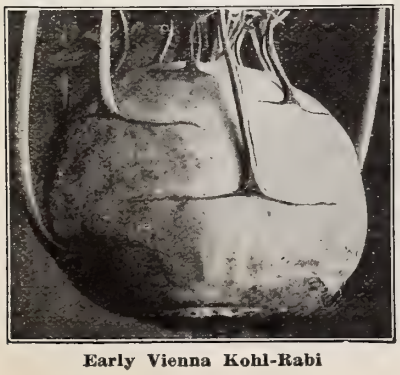
Early Green Curled (No. 200) Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

GOOD GARDENS CUT STORE BILLS

KOHL-RABI

This splendid vegetable should be better known in the South, for it is a most desirable one. It's sort of halfway between a cabbage and a turnip. While it has many of the characteristics of the cabbage family the edible part is the bulb (as shown in our illustration) that forms above the ground. In the lower South and Florida it can be easily grown with August to October sowings. Seed can be sown thinly in rows where plants are to stand and thinned to six inches apart or sown in beds and transplanted like cabbage. The bulbs which grow to the size of a medium sized apple have a delicate cabbage-like flavor.

Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi (No. 202) Bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale, whitish green color. They are hardy and you can have nice, tender bulbs all through the fall. When well started, set out as cabbage plants, and for table use, gather bulbs while skin is tender, slice, and cut off the hard lower portion. Bulbs are of very mild, delicate, cabbage-like flavor, most delicious. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**



Early Vienna Kohl-Rabi

LEEKS

The leek is a very hardy onion-like plant that does not make a bulb. It has a long, well thickened neck somewhat resembling the growth of young onions in spring but much longer and thicker. The leek thrives under same general conditions as onions and should be cultivated in the same general manner except that when the plants begin to get some size the earth should gradually be drawn up around the neck so as to blanch the stems or necks white and increase the tenderness and fine flavor.

Large Carenten Leek (No. 203) Grows to large size, the stems being proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Early Green Curled Kale or Borecole

Hastings' Lettuce Seed For Home and Market Crops

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties, and in addition to supplying over two hundred thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce seed to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, BIG BOSTON, FLORIDA HEADER, DIXIE HARD HEAD and CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER, have no equals. The high quality of HASTINGS' Lettuce Seed is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world, and the growing crops are personally inspected by our Mr. Hastings or Mr. Freeborn so as to insure the quality being kept up to the HASTINGS' standard. Do you know of any seed firm where the head of the house, or even an employee, will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right? Remember—Hastings' Lettuce Seed is the finest in the world!

One End of a Field of BIG BOSTON Lettuce Ready for Shipment—Note the Regularity of Growth—Right Seed Does It

Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

BIG BOSTON (No. 210)

Ours is perfection in this variety, **and you cannot buy any Big Boston Lettuce at any price that is superior to our strain.** The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow. It is a standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of **Big Boston** is the purest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. **Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.25; postpaid. 5-lb. lots or over, $1.00 per lb., not prepaid.**

HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE (No. 211)

Also called New York or Wonderful. One of our earliest introductions, and no variety that we have ever carried has had a steadier sale. This splendid variety belongs to the crisp leaved class. Superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches large size. One gardener near Gainesville, Florida, produced a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large, with outer leaves a clear, light green color, inside of the head almost pure white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from all bitter taste. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, $2.00; postpaid. 5-pound lots or over, not prepaid, $1.75 per pound.**

HASTINGS' ICEBERG LETTUCE (No. 216)

A beautiful as well as useful variety. Exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp leaved" hard header. Splendid for either open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly fold and blanch to a beautiful white. Outer leaves crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.00; postpaid. 5-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, $1.75 per pound.**

Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper

May King (No. 225) Butter-headed cabbage type, medium small, light green, tinged very slightly at edges with brown. Early and especially suitable for all outdoor culture in the South, heads attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts in open ground. Also extensively used for forcing, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality in the shortest time. May King is a very compact grower and is very desirable for home garden use as well as for marketing. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, $1.25; postpaid.**

California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

Hastings' Florida Header (No. 215)

Florida Header is one of our favorites that has stood the test of time. We have sold it since 1897, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large solid heads; heads quickly, yet is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. Crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up and is slower than any other variety except Dixie Hard Head to run to seed. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, $1.25; postpaid. Five-pound lots or over, $1.00 per pound, not prepaid.**

Hastings' Superba Lettuce (No. 212)

The biggest lettuce of all, a most beautiful solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow towards the center. Especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment. For crispness, tenderness and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, $1.25; postpaid.**

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce (No. 221)

It is such a hard header that it is very difficult to get it to produce seed. Each year we are more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.00; postpaid. 5 lbs., not prepaid, $1.75 a lb.**

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

California Cream Butter (No. 220)

Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California seed farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. You will be delighted with this sweet, juicy lettuce. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, $2.00; postpaid. 5 pounds, not prepaid, $1.75 a pound.**

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

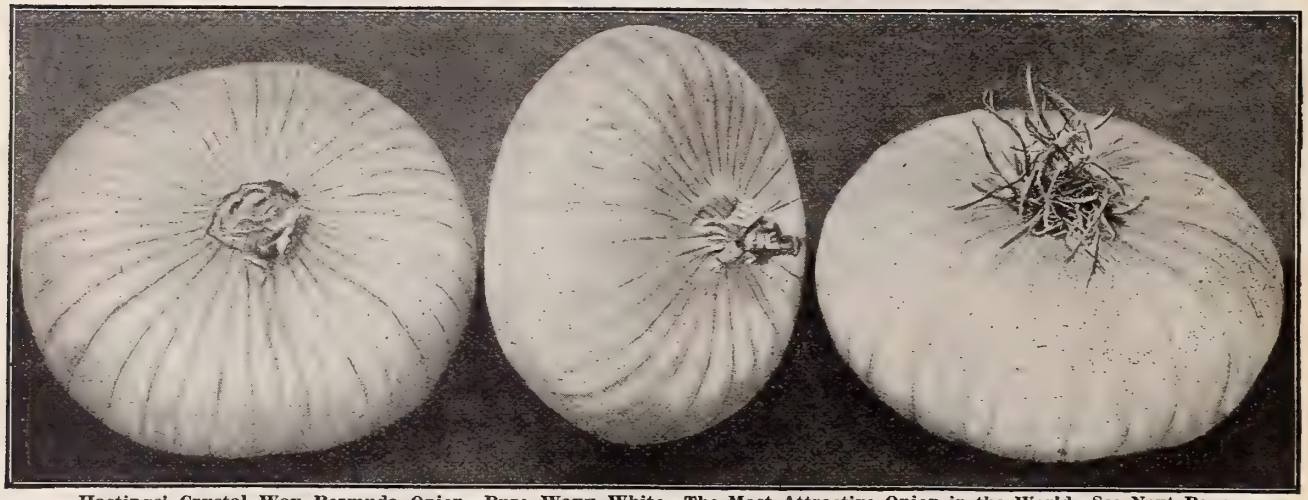
Grand Rapids (No. 214), Improved Hanson (No. 222), Prize Head (No. 219), B. Seeded Simpson (No. 223), All-Year-Round (No. 224), Brown Dutch (No. 213), bronze leaf. Each, packet, 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

White Paris Cos (No. 217)

This is true Romaine, the Celery Lettuce. Crisp, tender leaves and delicate flavor. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**

BERMUDA ONIONS

A Money Making Vegetable Crop For the South



Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion—Pure Waxy White—The Most Attractive Onion in the World—See Next Page

$100.00 to $600.00 Per Acre Clear Profit

Send For Our Valuable Special Pamphlet On Bermuda Onion Culture

Every year we have hundreds of letters asking for information about this crop, and we have prepared a new and up-to-date pamphlet on Bermuda Onion Culture. It gives the methods of the most successful growers, both with and without irrigation. It takes up fully the subjects of preparation of soil, fertilizing, cultivation, seed-beds, transplanting, harvesting, and packing. It takes up the whole subject and gives all the information necessary to enable the careful grower to make a successful crop.

No seed firm in this country has been in such close contact with the Bermuda Onion industry as we have or is in better position to give you information covering the growth of this crop under the different conditions existing in the various Southern States. This crop is being grown successfully and profitably in every Gulf State and there is plenty of room for thousands of acres more in these States, both for home markets and shipment.

Onions cannot be grown with the same careless cultivation as cotton or melons or beans, but for the grower who is willing to give an onion crop the care it needs, no more profitable vegetable crop can be found. Enormous yields can be made, Florida reporting 700 bushels per acre, with Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi not far behind that. This pamphlet is free. It shows how growers have cleared $100.00 to $600.00 per acre net profit. You can do likewise.

THE MILLION DOLLAR CROP FROM HASTINGS' SEEDS

We Started Bermuda Onions as a Crop

We began talking Bermuda Onions as a commercial crop about 1891. We knew the Bermuda Onion and had full confidence that, once it became known, there would be a market for it that would put hundreds of thousands of dollars in Southern truck growers' pockets. The development of this great industry in Texas, Florida and other states has justified our judgment fully. It is now one of the great Southern vegetable crops, the safest, surest vegetable crop a man can plant right on year after year. It has reached its greatest development in Southwest Texas where, during the shipping season, **solid train loads of Bermuda Onions** leave daily for Northern and Eastern markets.

While Texas is the most important Bermuda Onion growing state, this crop is assuming larger proportions each year in Florida, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

This development of a new and great industry has been possible through genuine, good, unmixed seed obtained from **Hastings.** If it hadn't been for **Hastings** there would probably be no Bermuda Onion industry in Texas now.

The Bermuda Onion is the safest vegetable crop that you can grow. It's adapted to the Southern third of Texas, the coast sections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, all of Florida, and the valley lands of Southern California. The Bermuda Onion grower has a sure and steady market for his product, North, South, East and West, and it seldom nets him less than 1½ cents per pound, and often 3 and 4 cents. Its importance as a money crop can hardly be over-estimated. Let the consumer once get a taste of genuine Bermuda Onion and he will buy no other so long as a Bermuda is on the market. No gardener should fail to grow them either for market or home use.

You Can Always Tell Hastings' Onions

Over a thousand cars of Bermuda Onions grown from Hastings' Seeds marketed in 1920. Their superior quality and freedom from Reds, Pinks, Doubles and Splits enabled our customers to realize many thousands of dollars extra profits above the returns secured by other growers, who did not use Hastings' Seeds.

The onions are usually sold by the growers f. o. b. tracks, the buyers inspecting the cars and paying according to quality. Frequently, buyers will pay a good premium on a car of onions from one of our customers, when other growers cannot get the market price. Why is this? Simply because quality counts always. Hastings' Bermuda Onion Seed will always be the best quality for that is the first consideration in our business. No other house has ever been able to equal the quality of our seed and experienced growers know it. That is why they will not take chances with any other seed as long as they can buy from Hastings'.

One of the largest growers in Texas told us last year that his crop from Hastings' Seeds gave him $11,000 more than he would have gotten from the same amount of Bermuda Onions grown from any other seeds.

Any onion grower or one accustomed to handling shipments of Bermuda Onions can tell a car from Hastings' Seeds as soon as he sees it. The reason is, besides being better shaped and more uniform onions there is the great freedom from Reds, Pinks, Doubles and Splits in Hastings' White or Yellow Bermuda Onions, the big variety for market and shipment.

These seeds have to be grown with the utmost care and it takes two years to produce a crop of seeds. They are grown on one island in the Canaries, off the coast of Africa, and our man stays on the ground all the time, carefully selecting the bulbs for each of the seed growers who work under him, watching the cultivation, harvest, saving of seeds, and the many other duties necessary in producing the highest quality seeds.

TIME FOR DELIVERY OF THE NEW 1921 CROP SEED

The new crop seed of Hastings' Bermuda Onions will probably reach Atlanta the latter part of August. We hope to have enough seed this year to fill all orders in full but ask you to send in your order as early as is convenient. Your order will be booked and the seed sent you just as soon as we can get it thoroughly recleaned after its arrival in Atlanta. Seed should not be planted before September 15th, while after September 25th is better.

White or Yellow Bermuda Onion (No. 288) The most widely and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called white to distinguish it from the Bermuda Red, although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax on the markets the produce trade of the country began calling this variety "yellow" to distinguish it from the pure white Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name and from now on we shall list it under the name of White or Yellow to avoid any misunderstanding. We make this explanation, for many who plant this variety for the first time expect it to be a pure white in color.

Our illustration on page 16 shows the shape of Bermuda White or Yellow as well as Hastings' Crystal Wax. Less than six months from seed sowing to the fully matured onions. No onion grown compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor, and for this reason it is immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of most of the varieties. You will make no mistake in planting the Bermuda Onion. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda (No. 289) The most attractive onion in the world. Our own introduction and one that we have been exceedingly proud of. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in the retail markets. In New York and other large markets our Crystal sells at 25 to 50 cents per crate above the Bermuda White or Yellow. In Atlanta markets it has largely displaced all other onions during spring and early summer. Except in color it is identical with the Yellow Bermuda, has all its desirable qualities combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this is always in short supply, as it is a very light seeder. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25; pound, $4.00; postpaid.**

Red Bermuda Onion (No. 287) Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use and Southern markets. Identical in size, shape, and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the **right variety** in all sections where a red but mild onion is preferred. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., $3.00; postpaid.**

Bermuda Onion Sets for Earliest Crops

We do not advise the use of onion sets exclusively for the large commercial crops. There is a high priced early demand for limited quantities of Bermuda Onions both for shipment and to supply the demand for local or nearby markets throughout the South and the planting of a small part of the onion acreage in sets is usually found profitable. As a rule onions grown from sets are not as well formed as those grown direct from seed, but this is not a serious drawback on the early markets.

For earliest shipments or to meet the local market demand for full grown onions early, the planting of sets has a distinct place in the fall garden operations. These Bermuda Sets grown from Hastings' genuine seed ripen fully grown onions four to six weeks ahead of crops grown direct from seed. If you want an extra early onion crop plant some of these Bermuda Sets this fall. Sets ready for delivery about September 1st, possibly a little earlier.

We cannot make definite quantity prices at this time but write us for prices as soon as you want to buy.

Bermuda White or Yellow The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of great commercial crops. If planted early these sets do wonderfully as far north as Atlanta, withstanding the severest winters. In our coldest winter, in 1917-18, Bermudas from sets on the Hastings' Farm had their tops killed down but came up again and made as fine looking onions as any from Texas or Florida. **In the set form they often have a rather reddish colored skin, but on** maturity are a light straw color. **Pound, 35 cents; 8 lbs. (peck), $1.75; by mail, postpaid. Not prepaid: 32 lbs. (bushel), $4.00.**

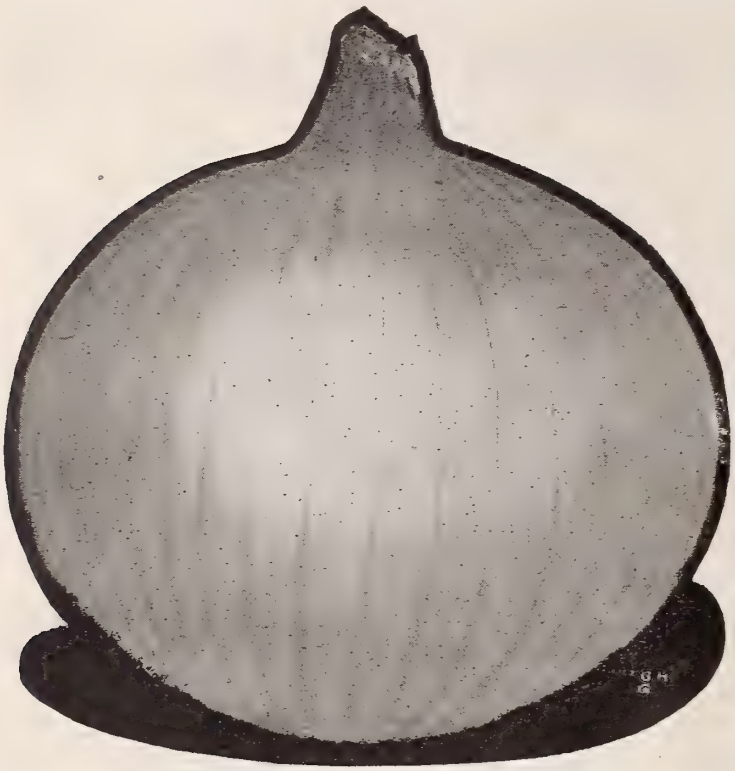
White Multipliers Finest sets for earliest crop. **Pure** white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. **Pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Write for special prices on amount you want when ready to buy.**

Silver Skin Sets Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Large white onion. **Pound, 35c; 8 lbs. (pk.), $1.75; postpaid. Not prepaid: 32 lbs. (bu.), $4.00.**

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. **Pound, 35 cents; 8 lbs. (peck), $1.60; postpaid. Not prepaid: 32 pounds (bu.), $3.75.**

Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. **Pound, 60 cents; 2 pounds for $1.00; postpaid.**

From a Photograph Showing Hastings' Clean "Silver Skin" and "Yellow Danvers" Onion Sets



One of Hastings' Big Globe Onions Grown Direct From Seed

Louisiana Creole Onion (No. 298) A flat, light-red variety, grown extensively in Louisiana, Mississippi and other parts of the South. Very fine and solid; a splendid keeper. Good heavy cropper, but strong flavored. We do not recommend it to those who want a mild onion. From six weeks to two months later in maturity than the Bermuda. Our Louisiana grown seed is the best grown of this fine strong onion. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25; pound, $4.00; postpaid.**

Extra Early Barletta (No. 295) Pure white, small growing, round bulbs about one inch in diameter. Just the right size for pickling. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; postpaid.**

Giant White Tripoli (No. 290) **El Paso or Large Mexican.** Especially large; pure white mild onion. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, $1.00; postpaid.**

Silver Skin Onion (No. 300) **White Portugal.** A famous variety for raising sets because the little bulbs are so uniform. Also a splendid pickling onion with silvery white skin and mild flavor. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; oz., 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, $2.50; postpaid.**

Large Red Wethersfield (No. 285) One of the oldest varieties listed by American seedsmen and has retained its popularity wonderfully well through the years. It's easily grown to full maturity from the black seed and is a fairly good keeper into winter. Almost round, of large size and deep red color. In flavor decidedly pungent. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; oz., 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, $2.00.**

Yellow Globe Danvers (No. 294) Very productive and a good standard variety for both home use and market. A fairly good keeper, solid, rather mild; earlier than the Hastings' Globe Onions. Skin of pale yellow color. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, $2.00.**

Australian Brown (No. 297) A Long Keeper One objection a good many folks have to growing onions is the fear that they won't keep over. Australian Brown is the answer to these doubters for this variety has been known to keep in perfect condition (except for a little shrinkage and loss of weight) for a solid year from the time it was pulled from the ground. For a late maturing, long keeping onion to last for a long time, stored in a dry place, Australian Brown has no equal. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, $2.00.**

OTHER GOOD ONIONS

In the previous pages we give a great deal of space to the Bermuda varieties. They are the most important for fall planting for Florida and all along the Gulf Coast. The Bermudas are the earliest to mature, and hold a distinct place, both as a commercial crop and as well for home gardens and nearby markets. There is a place, however, that they do not fill. They are early and the quantity of them grown is so small compared with the large and steady demand for onions that the Bermudas seldom take care of the market over two months in the year. This leaves a nine or ten months' demand to be supplied with other varieties; for the Bermudas, unless carefully handled, do not keep well over three months.

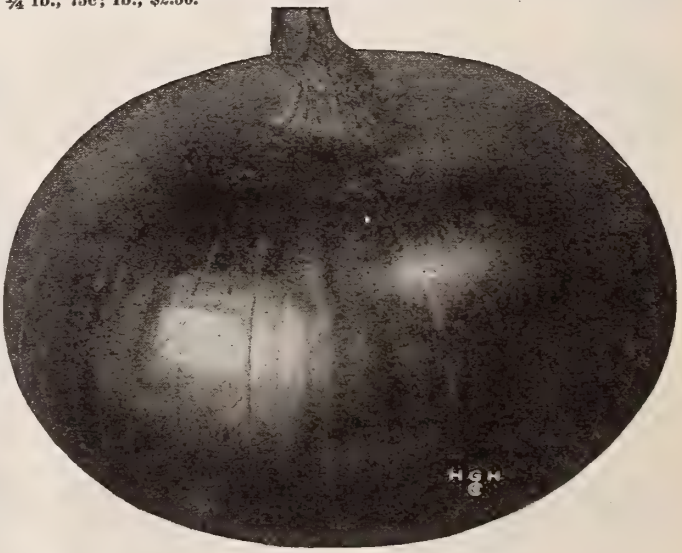
Hastings' Snow White Globe Onion (No. 292) Our illustration shows the shape of these onions. Handsome snow-white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild, and a first-class keeper. Remarkably even and uniform in growth; will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on market. **Large packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Dark Red Globe Onion (No. 291) Has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other. Onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped, and of rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference being in the color. **Large packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Yellow Globe Onion (No. 293) Like the **Snow White** and **Dark Red**, it has a distinct globular shape. All our **Globe Onions** are extra large in size, and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw yellow, almost the same color as the Bermuda White. **Large packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion (No. 296) Our Prizetaker onion is of the very best American growth, far superior to all imported seed and 'way ahead of the Prizetaker onion offered by most American houses. It has been most successfully grown in all parts of the Central South from both fall and spring sowings. It is very large, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, and fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4½ to 5 pounds each. During the last five years we have seen some splendid market crops of Prizetakers raised even under very unfavorable conditions, not only in Georgia, but in practically every one of the Southern States, showing Prizetaker to be well adapted to our entire section. Prizetaker is a light straw-colored onion with a pure white flesh, very fine grain with rather mild flavor, and will keep for any reasonable length of time. **Pkt., 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50; postpaid.**

Extra Early Red (No. 286) Flat shaped, closely grained, strong flavored, and a good keeper. Fine early market favorite. **Packet, 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**



Australian Brown—The Long Keeping Onion

MUSTARD FOR WINTER SALAD

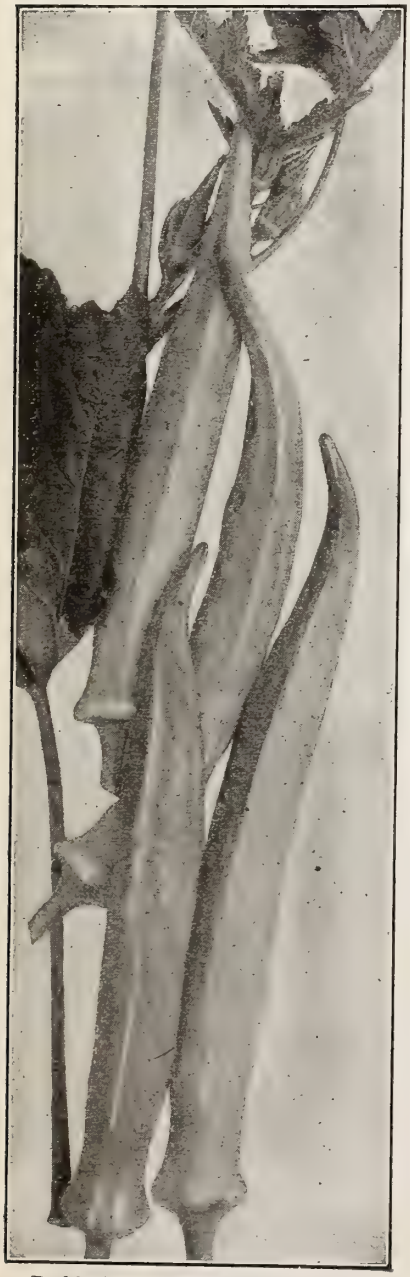
Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow August to November. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.

Giant Southern Curled Mustard (No. 278) No fall garden is complete without a little patch of mustard for fine salad. Our Giant Southern Curled is the very best of the finely curled leaf strains, really beautiful enough to grace a flower garden. It is slightly pungent, crisp and tender and can be eaten like lettuce or boiled for "greens." The Hastings' strain of Southern Curled is the same as offered by one or more leading Northern houses as "Ostrich Plume." If you like mustard for either spring or fall planting you will be pleased with this variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Chinese Mustard (No. 277) An entirely distinct, yet thoroughly good variety of mustard of which we have sold thousands of pounds during recent years. It is of much larger growth than the Curled, about the same quality for salads or boiling and remains in condition for use a long time. The quick almost rank growth of the Chinese, insures tenderness, mildness and freedom from bitter flavor. The engraving above from a photograph shows the general appearance of the leaves. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.**

Hastings' Mustard for Fall and Winter "Greens"

White Mustard (No. 279) This is the variety the seeds of which are used in pickling for family use, and the seeds when ground up, compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**



Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod Okra

PLANT GEORGIA GROWN OKRA

Okra or gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed a splendid strain of the Perkins' Mammoth, being far superior to what is offered under this name by other houses, and we are sure that seed of this variety will please you. Plant one ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Velvet Okra (No. 305) A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local shipment; ready to use in 55 to 60 days. We have a specially fine, early, very round, smooth-podded strain of medium size, the pods being almost altogether free from ridges and is not prickly to the touch. This strain of the White Velvet we find to be the very best of all the White varieties. It is the earliest variety to handle, is exceedingly prolific, dwarf growing and is the most satisfactory of all okras for home gardens. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, $5.00.**

Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra (No. 306) This distinct green-podded okra is by far the best variety for market and shipping purposes, ready to use in 50 to 75 days and being used by many Southern truckers exclusively for this purpose. The original strain as originally introduced has been greatly improved by us, and its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods starting to shoot out within 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of the stalk and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head (5 to 6 feet). Pods of a uniformly green color of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Pods are very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other varieties. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, $5.00.**

PARSLEY

An extremely beautiful plant used for garnishing. Can be sown in either fall or spring in drills 15 inches apart. When plants have become strong, thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed usually takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Soak seed 12 hours in water before planting. Keep beds free from weeds and grass.

Extra Moss Curled Parsley (No. 308) Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your garden, a favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00; postpaid.**

Double Curled Parsley (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, $1.00; postpaid.**

Plain Leaved Parsley (No. 310) Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, $1.00.**

Moss Curled Parsley

PARSNIPS

Culture Sow seed thickly in rows about 16 inches apart any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude; in Florida and Gulf Coast section sow September to December for winter and spring crop. Plant one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; five pounds per acre.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all-round variety of parsnips; the leaves start from a depression in the crown of the root, thus giving it the name of "Hollow Crown." Rich, very sweet flavor, immensely productive, ready for use in 80 to 85 days. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

Garden or English Peas for Planting in the South

Prices include Postage Prepaid on Packets, 1-2, 1 and 2-lb. Packages. Larger quantities by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense

Many of our customers don't plant Garden Peas because they don't bear long enough. Plant seed deeper and work soil up around stalks, and peas will stay in bearing twice as long.

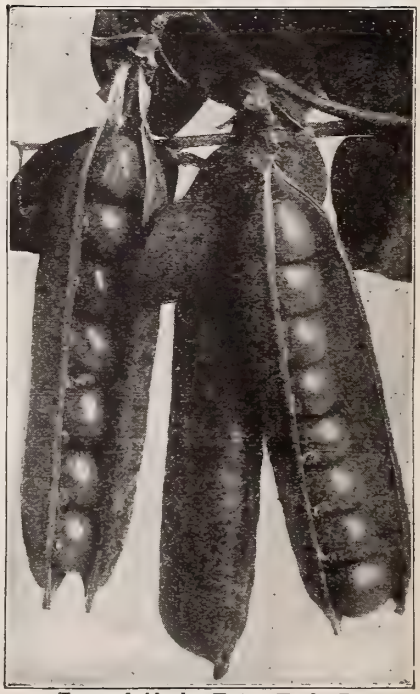
Culture For fall planting in Central South garden peas should be sown early in September, especially the second early varieties. Extra early sorts, such as John L., can be sown throughout September and will mature before frost. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast they may be sown during any of the fall months, October and November being preferable. Sow in drills covering seed 2 to 3 inches deep, according to soil. To avoid the necessity of sticking or brushing, plant the peas in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and when the vines get large enough run them together. Most varieties of the earlies and second earlies are of sufficiently stiff growth to support each other in this manner. Plant 2 pounds of peas to 100 feet of row. 56 pounds of wrinkled or 60 pounds of smooth peas make a bushel.

Hastings' John L. (No. 316)--Quickest Growing Pea

Earliest of all the extra early varieties; for home use, market or shipment. Since 1896 it has held the record for earliness against all of the best strains of early peas sold by other American seedsmen and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness in the extra early class. John L. is a standard with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds and hundreds of bushels of this variety to Florida shippers. The earliest time on record in early maturity was made with this variety years ago by C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Florida. He planted 15 pounds of John L., and on the 30th day from planting gathered one bushel of well developed pods therefrom. This really is a wonderful first early pea and a variety that always makes good when the highest prices are obtained. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, 15 cents per pound.**

Alaska Extra Early (No. 317)

Next to John L., this is the best, round extra early pea; about one week later than John L. in earliness and is the best quality and heaviest bearer of all the round-seeded extra early varieties. A splendid shipper and one of the very best you can plant in the garden for home use for an extra early. Foliage and pods light green; pods 2½ inches long, round, straight and square ended, containing six peas. Seeds are of bluish shade, well rounded out and the fresh peas are about equal to the wrinkled peas in quality. There are a great many peas being sold under the name of "Alaska" that are from run-out stock or else not kept true to name. These dwarf varieties have to be "rogued" very carefully each year to keep them true to type. This we do very carefully and you can depend on us. We have a specially wonderful stock of Alaska peas this year and know that for canning, marketing or home use you will find them absolutely satisfactory. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds or over, 12 cents per pound.**



Type of Alaska Extra Early Pea

Florida McNeil (No. 333)

Recommended for Florida and Gulf Coast regions only, where it is well known. A medium early, very heavy bearing small seeded variety that has proven itself an intensely prolific bearer in Florida and Lower Gulf Coast sections. For home use and nearby markets only. Its greatest value is its hardiness and very heavy bearing qualities. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds or over, 12 cents a pound.**

HASTINGS' SEED LABORATORY

Every stock of seeds that enters our warehouses, no matter if a few pounds or even a few ounces of some flower seed up to carloads of oats or rye, has samples taken from it for complete tests of germination and purity. All weeds or foreign seeds, should there be any, are named with the number and weight for percentage, and complete records are kept for each of these tests to be referred to at all times. All these tests are made in duplicate and additional tests are made of all stocks at regular definite intervals. Unless they are up to our high standards we don't sell them to you.

Notice!—Write for our best prices on quantity lots of peas and other vegetables when ready to buy.

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea (No. 315)

This extra early, wrinkled pea beats them all in combining earliness, heavy-bearing and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety ranking with the earliest. Vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing" or "staking," especially so if planted in double rows under method given in our cultural directions. Foliage and pods light green; pods 2½ inches long, round and square ended, containing 6 medium green peas. Very productive but uniform in maturity, making it a popular canners' sort. If you want an early pea of the very best quality do not fail to plant the Surprise for home use or nearby market. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it for that purpose. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 20 cents per pound.**

Gradus or Prosperity (No. 330)

This garden pea is a superb extra early wrinkled variety with immense pods, is hardy and can be planted almost as early as Alaska. Grows 2½ feet high, strong and vigorous. Quality delicious, 3¾-inch medium green pods with 6 to 8 large, very sweet peas. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 45c; 2 pounds, 75c; postpaid.**

Nott's Excelsior (No. 319)

An extra early, dwarf-growing wrinkled variety, very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger; of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Pods are more closely packed with peas than any other variety. Stout and heavy; 2¾-inch round pods with blunt ends; 6 light green peas of high quality; productive. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds or over, 20c per pound.**

Market Surprise (No. 322)

New large podded extra early. Vigorous growth with stocky vines, growing 2½ feet high. Very prolific for an extra early pea, the pods containing 8 to 9 fine peas of rich green color. You will like Market Surprise for it's equally good for home gardens or for market.. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 20 cents per pound.**

Premium Gem (No. 331)

A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early variety, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest of the good quality varieties for home gardens. This is an older variety that certainly deserves its great popularity. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid.**

Second Early—Heavy Bearers

Bliss Everbearing (No. 329)

The greatest favorite among our customers for home gardens and nearby markets. Height of vine 2 to 3 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 5 to 6 wrinkled peas of very fine table quality. Size of peas large to very large, frequently ½ inch in diameter. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks to a single root. The individual or separate branches are of extraordinary strength and substance so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without "brushing." This variety is especially noted for its continuance of bearing, a characteristic which gives it special value. Even after repeated picking the vines continue to develop buds and blossoms which mature into fine peas. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; postpaid. 10 lbs. or over 18c per pound; not prepaid.**

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328)

Planted by tens of thousands of our customers with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while enormously productive is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be grown without "brushing" when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, rows running together as soon as high enough. The sweetness and tenderness and heavy-bearing qualities give entire satisfaction. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 40 cents; 2 lbs., 70 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds or over, 20 cents a pound.**

Hastings' Home Delight Pea—A Fine Second Early

Hastings' Bliss Everbearing Peas—Fine for Gardens

Little Marvel (No. 314)

An excellent dwarf sort for the market and home garden. The pods average a little longer than those of Premium Gem, are more attractive in shape and color and the peas are of superior quality. The vines are heavily set with large, straight, deep green pods which are square ended and are well filled with 7 large tender peas. Peas dark green, wrinkled, and very prolific. This is a recent introduction which trials show us to be of exceptional merit. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Write for special prices on quantity lots.**

Thomas Laxton (No. 323)

Closely resembles the Gradus or Prosperity but hardier and slightly earlier. Pods with 7 peas are about 3¼ inches long, straight, well filled, rounded with rather a blunt end. The large wrinkled peas are of a greenish cream color and the plants are very vigorous growing. This is a very popular variety among the Florida and Gulf Coast growers and we have especially fine seed stock. The flavor is very pleasing and the peas retain their tenderness. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Write for special prices on quantity lots.**

Hastings' Improved Telephone Pea (No. 327)

One of the best tall-growing, wrinkled varieties, that has been found exceedingly profitable by both home and market gardeners. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall and must be "brushed"; immensely productive, bearing 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. It has that excellent, sugary flavor, so desirable in garden peas. Vines and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods 4½ inches long, medium light green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 large, light green peas, main crop, productive. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 45c; 2 pounds, 75c; postpaid.**

Black-Eyed Marrowfat (No. 320)

Large White Marrowfat (No. 321)

Old, well-known very strong growing varieties that are favorites. When properly "brushed" they are exceedingly heavy bearers and very profitable. Hand picked stock. Each: **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 12 cents a pound.**

Sugar or Salad Pea (No. 326)

A distinct variety with edible pods, cooked and eaten in the same manner as snap beans. These are great favorites with those who have once used them. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 20 cents a pound.**

Champion of England (No. 332)

One of the very richest, best flavored late peas. Well-known and popular; tall growing, 5 feet, peas with wrinkled seeds; a heavy bearer. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 45c; 2 pounds, 75c; postpaid.**

Hastings' Peppers

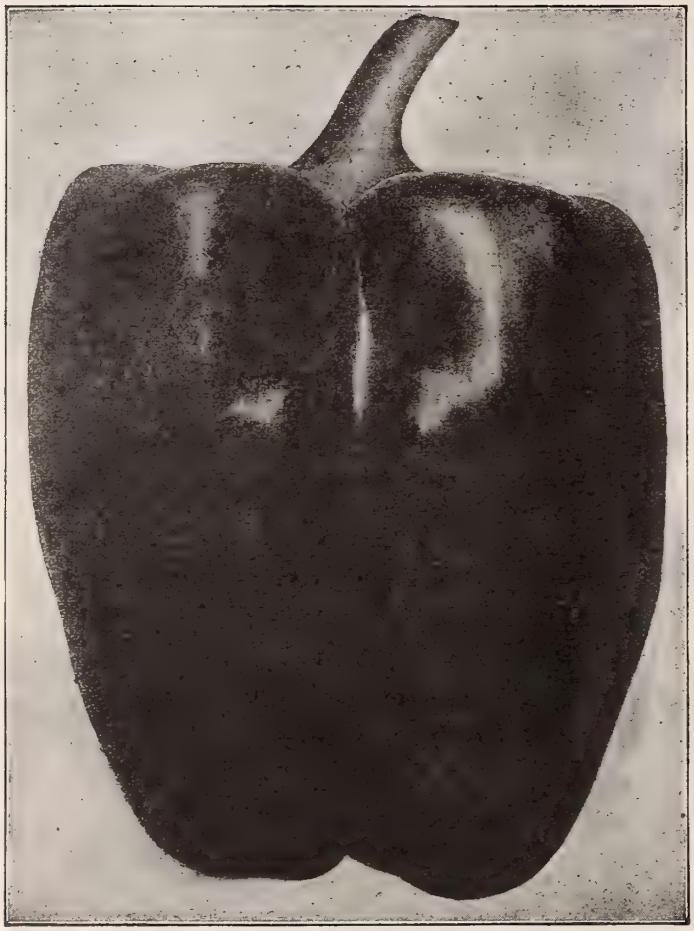
In fall planting, one ounce of seed will usually produce about 1000 good strong plants. Most gardeners plant one-half pound per acre to be sure of sufficient plants. Florida and Southwest Texas growers should plant Hastings' Royal King this fall. It is the best of all.

Pimiento (No. 358) **MILDEST FLAVORED OF ALL.** It's wonderful what popularity Pimiento has attained in the short time it has been known. It is absolutely free from the pungency of flavor distasteful to so many. Can be eaten raw like an apple, can be stuffed with meat and baked; can be used as a salad or canned for winter use. Has very thick, firm flesh which permits of its being scalded and peeled. The shape and regularity of size of this splendid variety is wonderful. We have had a splendid crop of Pimiento grown for seed for this year in Middle Georgia and we are sure you will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.50; postpaid.**

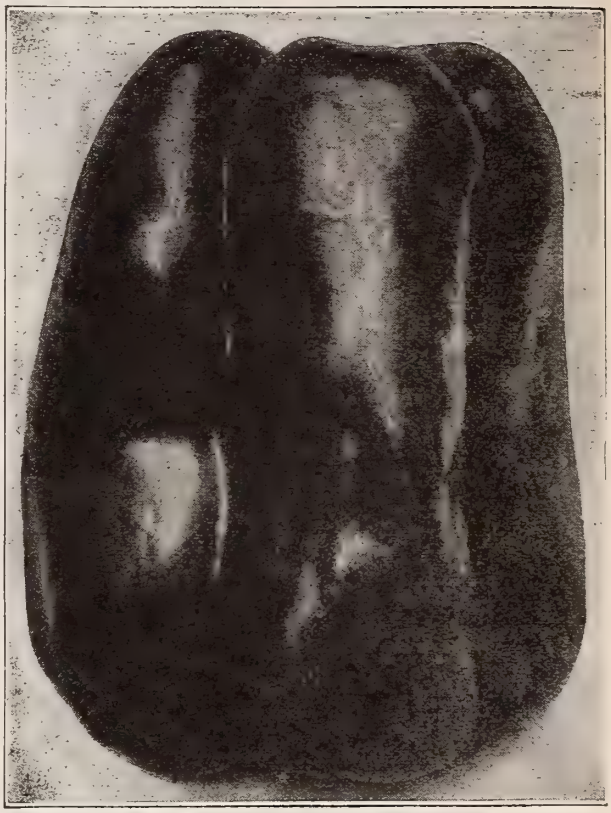
Ruby Giant (No. 359) If you want an exceptionally large, mild pepper, here it is. Hastings' Ruby Giant is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both yet without the undesirable qualities of either. It is very attractive, grows to large size, is exceptionally mild, and when ripe is of a bright scarlet color. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it can be eaten raw. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00; postpaid.**

Ruby King We reluctantly stop selling Ruby King, a fine pepper, but it must give way to its superior. **Royal King** is the same type and far better.

Large Bell or Bull Nose (No. 356) The standard large variety both for home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Rather mild flavor, is comparatively early and a heavy producer of fruits 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.50; postpaid.**



Hastings' New Royal King Pepper



Ruby Giant Pepper—A Real Giant Sweet Pepper

Hastings' Royal King

(No. 357) Introduced by us in 1917. While it is a superb sweet pepper for home and market use we want to especially call the attention of the trucker or shipping market gardeners to its regularity of size and shape, making it an exceptionally desirable variety for good packing and fine appearance on arrival in the markets. This will insure its being a top price seller at all times.

This new sweet pepper is a wonderful introduction and has taken the place of the popular Ruby King. It is very prolific, bright and glossy, of large size (the illustration to the left shows the natural size and type of this new variety); the flesh is mild and thick and the lobes well filled out. It runs remarkably true to type and uniformity of size for a pepper, and the plants are of strong, stocky, erect growth. It is a native Southern pepper, originating right here in Georgia, and has made good from the start. When we say it is better than our Ruby King we are saying a great deal, but we want you to plant a quantity of this new variety this year. Taste it raw, stuff it with meat and bake it and fill it with salads for the table; we believe you will like it and agree with us that it is the bell type pepper you have been looking for. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Golden Prize (No. 350) Large, bright, golden-yellow variety; very sweet and mild. In some places this is eaten like an apple in the raw stage, for it is said to cure chills and fever. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

Red Chili Pepper (No. 354)
Long Cayenne (No. 349) Two standard, well known hot varieties of pepper. Very pungent. Red Chili very small, Cayenne larger and longer. Both of these hot peppers are very popular throughout the South and a small quantity should be in every garden. **Each, packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c; postpaid.**

Hastings' Mixed Peppers (No. 351) Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their garden and with this end in view we make each year a mixture of the seed of all varieties catalogued by us; hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

SPINACH FOR "GREENS"

Culture You can find no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. As "greens," its quality is unsurpassed, and were it more generally known in the Southern States almost every one would plant it. Our specially grown spinach is far superior to the spinach seed commonly sold. Its germination is stronger and better, the growth larger, more vigorous, and hardier. Spinach requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during October, November and December, while the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach (No. 411) Very best variety for the South. Fine market size, having a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 35 cents per pound.**

Bloomsdale (No. 412) A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., not prepaid, $3.50.**

Broad Leaved Flanders (No. 414) Sow for all season. A heavy cropper that doesn't run to seed readily. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; postpaid.**

Long Standing (No. 413) A good variety to sow in either fall or spring. It is a heavy cropper and in spring planting does not run to seed quickly. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.**

New Zealand Spinach (No. 416) An all summer variety growing luxuriously in hottest weather. Cut and it comes again, a few plants furnishing the finest flavored "greens" all summer and fall for an average size family. Plant in August and September where plants are to stand. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Southern garden for an all summer and fall crop of good "greens." **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75; postpaid.**

Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Hastings' New Zealand Spinach

EARLY BUSH SQUASH

These squash can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment. Plant one ounce to 25 hills or 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Early White Bush Squash (No. 425) This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. It is one of the earliest to mature, very productive and of light cream color. Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**

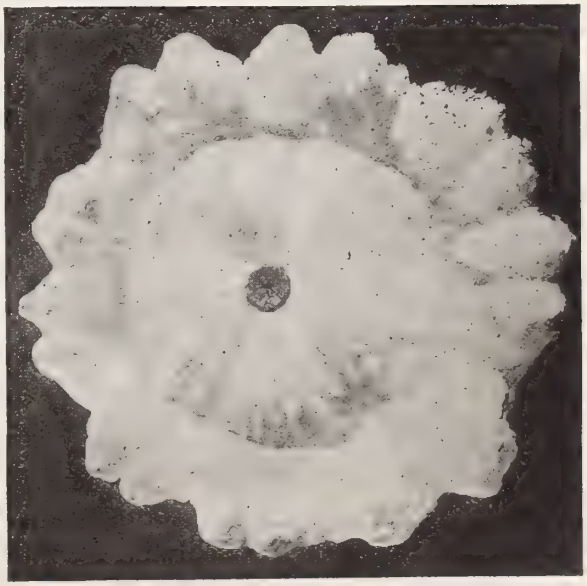
Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash (No. 420) This is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. It has a beautiful white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**

Golden Custard (No. 422) Largest scalloped variety; often 2 feet in diameter on rich, moist soil. Rich, dark golden yellow color, smooth skin, uniform in growth and evenly scalloped. Regular bush form, immensely productive and of fine quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50; postpaid.**

Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash (No. 421) Old well known variety of Crookneck Squash, for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color, and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor very rich and buttery. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash (No. 426) In our Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all of the good qualities of the Crookneck class, and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and for home gardens it is especially desirable. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound $2.00; postpaid.**

Early Yellow Bush Squash (No. 424) Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50; postpaid.**



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

A most delicious vegetable grown from September and October planted seed all through the Lower South and Florida. Ground should be prepared deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Sow one ounce of seed to about one hundred feet of drill. Seed should be covered about one inch.

Mammoth Sandwich Island (No. 404) Absolutely the very best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, $2.00; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' RADISH SEED

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet Radish

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For quick use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and better resist heat and drought. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, seed covered ½ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our radish seed is of the very best, grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots. Radishes are very easy to grow. Radishes mature in 3 to 4 weeks.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet (No. 376) This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. or over. 60c per lb.**

Hastings' Glass Radishes

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388) An early maturing and attractive, long white, summer radish of most excellent quality. The tops are of medium size. The roots are clear white, slender, smooth and average when mature 6 to 7 inches long by about ⅝ to ⅞ of an inch in diameter at thickest part. The flesh is very crisp and tender. This variety is desirable for market and home garden use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, 60 cents per pound.**

Long White Icicle Radish (No. 382) Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle is a clear white in color, very long, slender and tapering shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, 85 cents per pound.**

Chartier (No. 373) Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South.. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00; postpaid.**

French Breakfast (No. 389) A very tender and mild radish, favorite for an early half-long variety in the South both for home and market use. Color bright red with white bottoms. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

Hastings' Long White Icicle Radish

Hastings' Glass Radish (No. 383) After we introduced this radish it was named the "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Flesh transparent, giving it the name of Glass Radish, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market and home use. The illustration above shows how nicely these fine radishes bunch and pack for market. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: Five pounds or over, 60 cents per pound.**

White Strasburg (No. 385) Oblong, tapering shape, skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Best variety for summer use and an excellent all-around variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

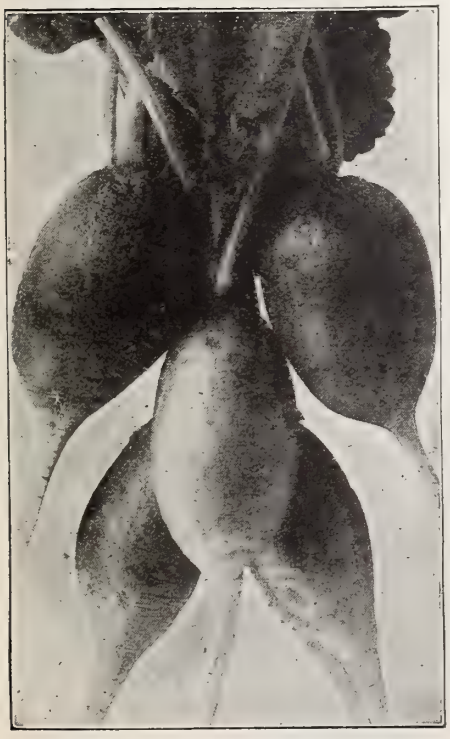
SMALL SEED COST---HEAPING RETURNS "I might say that I took one single cutting from your New Zealand Spinach (15 cents worth) to the grocer the other day and it weighed fifteen pounds. He paid me $2.25 in cash, more than all my garden seed cost me this season. I had at least 250 heads of lettuce from a 5 cent packet of seed."—Alexander McPherson, Tampa, Florida.

HASTINGS' MIXED RADISHES (No. 387) Many don't want to make more than one radish planting to last all season and our mixed radishes fill the bill exactly for this purpose. Hastings' mixed Radishes contain some of each variety catalogued by us, except the winter varieties. There are early, medium and late varieties, the round, the half long and long. For home garden use we sell tens of thousands of packages of this justly celebrated mixture every year. It is deservedly popular, giving as it does a succession of crisp, tender radishes throughout the season from one sowing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00; postpaid.

Scarlet Button Radish (No. 381) A favorite extra early radish, round form and deep scarlet skin, mild flavor, crisp and very tender; short narrow leaves, making a very small top. This is a very popular radish, resembling Rosy Gem, except it hasn't the white tips. The round or button type is the most popular garden radish and our Scarlet Button leaves nothing else to be desired. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30c; pound. $1.00.

Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375) Also called "White Tipped Scarlet Ball." A favorite among market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here in Atlanta in 18 days from the time seed was sown. A most desirable variety for home gardens and almost identical with the Scarlet Button except has white shading at the base of root. One of the earliest varieties; globe shaped with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming pithy until very old. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, 60c per pound.

Crimson Giant (No. 378) A large sized extra early turnip radish, a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button but brighter color; twice the size. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size remains tender and of fine flavor to the last. Will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on first sight. Equally valuable for home garden use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; pound, $1.00.



Half Long Deep Scarlet Radishes

Hastings' Scarlet Button Radish

Half Long Deep Scarlet (No. 384) As shown by our illustration it is about half way between Scarlet Button and Long Scarlet in shape. Of most beautiful appearance and in market brings high prices. In color, skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout; flesh a clear white; crisp, tender and free from pungency or hotness, so common in many radishes. An extra early variety, and is thoroughly satisfactory to Southern gardeners who plant it. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, $1.00; postpaid.

Earliest Carmine, Olive Shaped (No. 374) Very handsome and considered by many as the best of the extra early olive-shaped radishes. Olive-shaped, smooth skin, dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of rather upright growth. This is a fine radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00; postpaid.

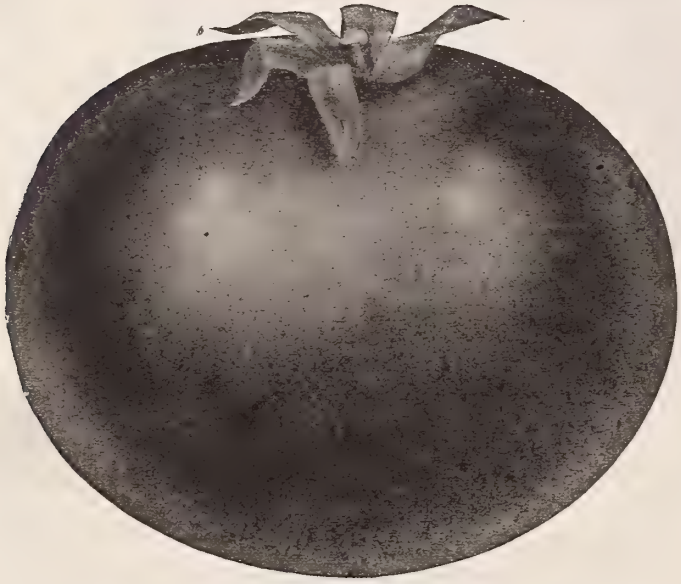
California Mammoth White (No. 390) Largest of all the winter radishes and extensively grown by the Chinese gardeners in California: Grows 10 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh; solid, crisp and of good flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00; postpaid.

China Rose Winter (No. 377) Distinct handsome variety of winter radish. Skin a deep scarlet; flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor; good keeper well into spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00.

Black Spanish Winter (No. 386) Good variety of black skinned winter radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, $1.00.

MARKET GARDENERS ATTENTION—Write us for special prices on 5-pound lots or over on any vegetables you plant. We can often save you money and you can always depend on getting the right seeds.

Tomatoes for Summer and Fall Plantings



Hastings' Big Red Rock Tomato for Home Use and Canning

Red Rock, the Big Red Solid Meaty Tomato (No. 455) Red Rock is beyond question the best large late red tomato for either home use, nearby market or for canning. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinarily solid—hence the name of Red Rock. Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture or flavor and is as red as a tomato can be. It's a red that goes all the way through. The meat is solid without being hard, and is of the finest flavor. Practically no waste tomatoes in a crop of Red Rock. Plant Red Rock this year. You will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.50; postpaid.**

June Pink (No. 460) A Pink Earliana. Often brings 25 per cent higher price in markets where pink varieties are preferred. Enormous bearer, frequently bearing clusters of six to eight fruits of medium size; uniform, smooth and attractively shaped. Bushes are compact yet branch freely. Excellent for shipping, a favorite with the market gardener for an extra early purplish pink tomato and always a delight in the home garden. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25; pound, $4.50; postpaid.**

Ponderosa (No. 443) The giant of all tomatoes. It must have rich soil to be a success, but fruits are very large; purplish pink in color, solid, meaty and very sweet. These being large and ribbed are for home use only. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25; pound, $4.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme (No. 441) One of the finest varieties on our list. A big improvement over the old Acme, which was so popular everywhere. One of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin but very tough skin. Our improved Acme is a very heavy bearer, ripening evenly all over. Has a lovely purplish shade of color, making it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds; is thick, meaty and solid. It makes a desirable sort for either market or home use with its fine color and flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00.**

Golden Queen (No. 453) Very handsome and the best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid, and sweet, with bright golden yellow color. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; postpaid.**

Livingstons Globe (No. 446) A most popular tomato with Florida shippers. Our seed stock of this variety is grown from Livingston's original strain and kept absolutely pure. We find it one of the earliest; fruits are smooth and of good size, firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive, fruit being short jointed and clusters of fruits form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Seen both in our own crops and by observation of market gardens is that about half come true globe shaped; the balance are rather flattened, but much thicker, proportionately, than other varieties. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.75; postpaid.**

Hastings' tomato seed has a reputation surpassed by that of no other house in this country. It leads all others in the tomato shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Our seed stands the test of time.

About the time this catalogue comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It is easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use until a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted in August, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment.

Culture Scatter seed in bed or box thinly and cover with about ½ inch of soil. Before transplanting, break the soil deeply and work in stable manure or fertilizer thoroughly. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clean cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes except the dwarf sorts; like Dwarf Champion. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants; use about four ounces of seed per acre.

Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato (No. 444) For quick maturity from late plantings this has no equal. It's a wonder for extra earliness, smoothness and heavy bearing; immensely prolific, combined with vigorous growing qualities. Begins to "set" fruit from the first blooms and as the foliage is rather light and open it lets the sun in to color and ripen the fruit quickly. Fruit is from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; rich red color and ripens evenly. It is a splendid shipper and of very good eating quality for home garden use. If you are a truck grower you cannot afford not to plant it; if you are a home gardener you need it for earliest use. It represents years of closest and most careful work in seed selection and plant breeding. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25; pound, $4.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Matchless Tomato (No. 447) This variety is well named, for up to the present time it has had no equal as a large second-early, for home use, nearby markets or canning. Vigorous grower, very productive and continues to produce large sized fruits until frost. Fruits large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Sparks Earliana (No. 457) Early tomato of good size and flavor. Plants hardy with rather slender open branches; moderate growth well set with fruits, all of which ripen early. Deep scarlet color, growing in clusters of 5 to 8 fruits, averaging 2½ inches in diameter. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Livingston's Globe Tomato for Shipping

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY (No. 445) The Most Satisfactory Tomato You Can Grow

Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 25 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.75; 5-pound lots or over at $3.25 per pound, not prepaid.

Hastings' Redfield Beauty, the All Right Tomato For You All Times of the Year

Chalks Early Jewel (No. 451) One of the very best of the second early class of tomatoes following closely in maturity varieties like Extra Early Prolific. Fruits uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and much finer quality than most extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball shaped; about 3 inches in diameter; the inner part is very solid and fleshy with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and fruits nearly all solid flesh. Flavor exceptionally sweet and free from acid. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Livingstons Favorite (No. 442) A standard well known variety for home use or nearby markets. Color: glossy crimson, tinged with purple. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00.**

Livingstons Manyfold (No. 462) Exceedingly prolific very early new cluster tomato. Brightest red inside and out and very largest early cluster tomato, averaging five to the cluster. Appeals strongly to canners, makers of catsup and for home gardeners. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 25 cents; oz., 40 cents; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato (No. 448) No variety equals our Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, its resistance to unfavorable conditions being remarkable. It is adapted to the entire South. Fruits over 3 inches in diameter and bright red in color. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Duke of York, the Blight Proof (No. 456) Not of first-class eating quality but a first-class shipper and will grow and fruit successfully where all other varieties die of the tomato blight which is so prevalent in many parts of the South. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, $1.25; pound, $4.50; postpaid.**

The Stone (No. 449) Extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some parts for winter shipment and a standard sort for those who grow for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Early Detroit (No. 459) A new, early, very productive variety for either shipping or home use. Especially well adapted for growth in Florida. Color purplish pink. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, $3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato (No. 452) **Our special strain of Dwarf Champion** is the only first-class tomato of sufficient stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping fruits off the ground. Growth stiff, upright and compact; medium sized purplish fruits; regular in size and shape and very smooth skin; one of our most popular and desirable varieties. We consider our seed crops of Dwarf Champion for the last two years the most uniform and beautiful fields of tomatoes ever grown. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, $1.00; pound, $3.50; postpaid.**

Mansfield Tree Tomato (No. 458) Very strong growing variety, which has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on ground. Fruits extra large, average one pound in weight, and of fine quality. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.**

Red Pear Shaped (No. 454) Small odd looking tomatoes. Very strong growers, and **Yellow Pear Shaped (No. 450)** very productive. Suitable for preserves and pickling. **Each, packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

Yellow Plum Tomato (No. 461) Similar to the Pear Shaped but large and plum shaped; sweet, meaty and prolific. A Girls' Canning Club favorite for preserves. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

FALL IS TURNIP PLANTING TIME

Culture Turnips is the big fall garden crop throughout the whole South. They are hardy, make delicious greens or turnip salad and the roots make a tempting table food all through the winter months.

Careful attention should be given to seed for planting as in all vegetables. You want the best and most delicious varieties and good strong seeds. Take no chances with cheap inferior seeds. The very best, as you see below, is very reasonable in price and it will pay you always to send your orders to Hastings'.

Turnips do best on new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used it should be applied several months before the crop is planted as fresh manure makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall or winter use sow rutabagas July 15th to September 1st; turnips August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; farther South they can be planted later, and in Florida plantings can be continued all through the winter. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Hastings' Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

Type of Extra Early Milan—Earliest of all Turnips

Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467) One of the most popular varieties for either spring or fall plantings. Medium size and a quick grower. It is flat, as shown in the illustration above, with very small, fine tap-root. Flesh and skin pure white, fine grained and sweet. Especially fine flavored when grown quickly in fall or spring. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45 cents per pound.**

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466) **See the illustration of this variety on inside front cover.** Another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with Early White Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at top of bulb; known in many sections as Purple Top Flat Dutch and Purple Top Strap Leaf. A very quick grower, with fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extends down to where it rests in the ground, adding much to the attractive appearance of this variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.**

Hastings' Purple Top Globe Turnip

Southern Snow-White Globe (No. 471) Color, pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick growing for a turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple in keeping. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

Golden Ball (No. 474) A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained, medium sized variety, as round as a ball, with a clear, deep, orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small tap roots. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

Long White or Cowhorn (No. 470) Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one-half of which are formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought and cold well. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. Frequently planted together with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter stock food. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, $1.00.**

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475) Our most popular variety for general planting. Medium early, globe shaped, handsome appearance and heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or market. Always of good quality, a good keeper and seller in the market. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid.**

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476) **See this delicious variety on the inside front cover.** Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable season is ready for use in 6 weeks. Skin and flesh a pure, snow white; solid, fine-grained, sweet, and a good seller. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60c; postpaid.**

Extra Early Milan (No. 465) Earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple-topped variety, resembling Early Red or Purple Top, but one to two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color; sweet and fine grained. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.75.**

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION 35c

The most popular of all Turnip collections. See illustration of these fine turnips on front inside cover of this catalog. Hastings' "Big 7" gives each family in the South its chance to have a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. For 35 cents we will send you, postpaid, one full ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga, and Seven Top Turnip. Seven ounces of Turnips, all different, of the very best grade seed for 35 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this fall, what you hold over is perfectly good for next spring's sowings. This superb turnip collection is now a standard for all turnip planting in every Southern State. This collection will give all the turnips any ordinary family can use and more. Remember: These are full ounces of Hastings' Turnip Seed.

7 Ounces, 7 Varieties, 35 Cents Postpaid

Yellow or Amber Globe (No. 469)

Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the best of the yellow fleshed sorts. Globe shaped, light yellow colored skin and flesh. Fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. A heavy cropper. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.**

Early Snowball (No. 472)

A splendid extra early white skinned and fleshed turnip that is fine for spring planting. Flesh snowy white, crisp and tender. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.**

Seven Top (No. 477)

The "salad" variety so largely planted in fall for greens during winter. Sown in earliest spring it furnishes "greens" very quickly. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.**

Hastings' Mixed Turnips (No. 479)

A mixture of all varieties of turnips and rutabaga listed by us, giving a variety of turnips from one sowing, root varieties as well as "turnip greens." **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.**

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga (No. 468)

Best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. Of fine form, with rich purple colored top and light yellow flesh of most pleasing appearance. The flesh is tender, sweet and exceptionally free from hard, stringy nature. Has comparatively small tops, fine feeding roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. We have sold this special strain of American Rutabaga for nearly twenty-eight years and we have never had a variety of vegetable that has given such general satisfaction in all sections and in all kinds of seasons. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60c; postpaid. PRICE NOTE—10 lbs. or over, not prepaid, 45c per pound on all turnips except Nos. 465, 470.**

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga—The Finest Rutabaga in the World

BUG INSURANCE

Much as we may dislike to acknowledge it, bugs are something that we have to acknowledge must be taken into consideration in most of the larger gardening operations anywhere in the country. Bug depredations exist alike North, South, East and West.

You have all heard of and probably carry some sort of insurance, fire, life, accident or some one or more of the dozens of kinds of insurance that are offered and needed. We want to talk to you about another kind of insurance. Not a man or woman who farms or gardens but who has been bothered with bugs of various kinds in recent years. You have, or we miss our guess. If not, you have certainly been fortunate.

Why not "Bug Insurance"? Not necessarily a guarantee against bug attacks but a guarantee against any serious results of those bug attacks. Every market gardener, every trucker who grows vegetables has to guard against attacks by various kinds of bugs, and the same thing is true of many home gardens. Why not insure your crops against serious bug damage?

BUG DEATH **Bug Death kills the bugs and at the same time does not injure the plant or its regular growth as does Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead or the dozen or more forms of arsenical poisons that are offered as "bug-killers."** Instead of Bug Death killing or injuring the plants (when applied right) it actually acts as a fertilizer in small degree. Do you know of any other insecticide of which this is true? Bug Death is the only general insecticide known that is effective on bugs and is at the same time harmless to both plants and animals. It's sure death to leaf-eating bugs and it does not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other arsenical poisons.

Keep "Bug Death" on hand and when Mr. and Mrs. Bug settle on your premises to raise a family you can easily turn this into a "bug funeral" instead of leaving the way open for a large and able bodied increase in bug population in your garden. Order it now.

POSTPAID PRICES ON BUG DEATH—Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, 70 cents; 5 pounds, $1.00; 12½ pounds, $2.00. By Express or Freight, not prepaid: Pound, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 45 cents; 5 pounds, 60 cents; 12½ pounds, $1.25; 100-pound keg, $8.50.

Stonecypher's Potato Bug Killer

This stomach poison will kill all leaf-eating insects. Bugs are often disastrous to Irish Potatoes, Squash, Cucumbers, Cantaloupes and Tomatoes and for use in the home garden as well as for truck gardens we recommend Stonecypher's Potato Bug Killer to kill these bugs.

This insecticide is stronger and more effective than Bug Death and it does not injure even the tender plants unless applied too thickly.

It is in powder form and comes in a cylinder shaker box or can, so is very handy and convenient to use. No duster, sifter or pump is needed as the shaker top of the container makes a duster of it.

Stonecypher's is put up in one-pound cans (12 ounces net guaranteed—2 pounds, postage weight.)

You want to be sure of results when you start fighting bugs and you should always keep a plentiful supply of a good, reliable insecticide on hand. Stonecypher's is sure death to all biting or leaf-eating insects, costs little and is easily applied. Order it by the dozen cans or packages so to have a plenty on hand for instant use. It is guaranteed to kill the Irish Potato Bug or Beetle or money will be gladly refunded.

PRICES ON STONECYPHER'S POTATO BUG KILLER—Pound cans, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; 5 pounds, $1.75; postpaid. By express, not prepaid, $3.00 per dozen cans. (Remember, Stonecypher's is real Bug Insurance and it does its work thoroughly. It doesn't run bugs away. It kills the bugs.)

OTHER INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND SUPPLIES

Dry Bordeaux and Paris Green Compound (Sterlingworth). A combined insecticide and fungicide. Many of our customers want an insecticide more poisonous than Bug Death and, in that, more active. They also would like a preparation for controlling fungous growth and be able to dust or spray for both at the same time. This mixture or compound stops blights, rots, mildews, anthracnose, and other fungous growth and also kills such insects as Apple Maggot, Bud Moth, Canker Worms, Coddling Moth, Plum Curculio, Slugs, Cabbage Worms, Striped Cucumber Beetle, Squash Bugs, Rose Bugs, Potato Bug or Beetle, etc. It can be dusted on dry or mixed with water and sprayed. This is a quick acting compound and will give you absolutely satisfactory results. Dry Bordeaux and Paris Green is easy to keep on hand, easy to handle and is our most valuable preparation, equally good against biting insects and fungous growth. Order some of this and keep it on hand to use the day you first notice an attack on your plants. Don't wait until too late. Simple directions on boxes. **One-pound box, 60 cents; 5-pound box, $2.00; postpaid.**

Dry Lime-Sulfur (Rogers) The use and success of Lime-Sulfur is known to practically every fruit grower and all also know the trouble and unpleasantness in handling Liquid Lime-Sulfur. Rogers Dry Lime-Sulfur is the standard solution in dry powdered form—the first and only one of its kind on the market. Proven by fruit growers and practically all Experiment Stations. Protected by U. S. Patent. **Pound box, 50c; 5-lb. box, $1.75; postpaid. Not prepaid: 100-lb. keg, $20.00. No broken lots sold. Booklet free on request.**

Tobacco Dust (Sterlingworth). Powdered tobacco is a standard insecticide, often used in conjunction with Whale Oil Soap and Bordeaux mixtures. The striped cucumber (squash and melon) beetle and flea-beetle are repelled with this insecticide. **Pound box with directions, 25c; postpaid.**

Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco (Sterlingworth.) **Genuine Whale Oil Soap** with Tobacco Powder. This mixture combines the values of both, effective against San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Aphis, most Plant Lice and Spiders and other sucking insects on trees, shrubs, plants, vines, rose bushes, etc. **Pound box, 35c; postpaid.**

Hebo (Sterlingworth). This is poisonous to insect life, but is much less injurious to human beings than the arsenic compounds, as Paris Green. It is very similar to White Hellebore and has the same properties. Since Hellebore has become so scarce and high priced we are offering Hebo, a special Sterlingworth preparation, to take its place. It is used on such plants as cabbage, especially late in the season when it is considered unsafe to use Paris Green or other arsenates which are poisonous to human beings. **Half pound box, 25 cents; pound box, 40 cents; postpaid.**

Plant Tablets (Sterlingworth). A powerful and odorless plant grower. These plant tablets promote a luxuriant, vigorous growth of branch, leaf and flower. We are told that they "double the bloom." These tablets, dissolved in water, build up the soil and supply scientifically the elements necessary to a wholesome growth. Try them on your house plants and they will become strong and healthy. **Trial size, 10 cents; medium size (100 tablets for 35 plants for 3 months), 25 cents; large size (250 tablets), 50 cents; postpaid.**

"Acre-an-Hour" Sifter For distributing Bug Death and other insecticides in dry or powdered form. By using this, you can supply powders evenly and easily, with little or no waste, and as this sifter is very simple, with nothing about it to wear out or get out of order, it is a mighty good idea to buy one and have it on hand, ready to use at any time. **Each, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Dickey Duster For those who only want a small distributor for dry or powdered insecticides and fungicides we have Dickey Dusters. They are fine for those with only small gardens or a few plants to dust. **Price, 50c; postpaid.**

Cyclone Seed Sower The hand sower that scatters evenly, thoroughly and easily. Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast—or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers.. A Cyclone will pay for itself in three or four hours' work. It gives absolutely even distribution and so will make three bushels do the work of four. It has a special slope feed board, a very important feature found only in the Cyclone, which keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine, insuring a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the seeder. It also has an automatic feed adjustment, giving a positive force feed throughout; quickly adjusted, started or stopped and can't clog—no waste of seed. The distributing wheel is strong and rigid, made of metal with no soldered joints. Everyone needs a hand seeder. **Price, $3.00; postpaid.**

Summer and Fall Gardening

Most of our people seem to feel that they have done their duty when they have made a garden in the spring, apparently forgetting that many of the vegetables planted during the spring months are quick maturing, soon reach maturity and are used up and nothing is put in to take their place. Others think that a turnip patch fills the bill for summer and fall planting and let it go at that. As a matter of fact, in most parts of the South continuous gardening, or rather a continuous supply from the garden, is a possibility the year around.

Several years ago one of the Atlanta papers used to publish a monthly crop report from each county in the state and along about June or July almost every county would report "gardens failing." Now, gardens "dry up" in June or July most frequently because people stop working them, let the ground get hard and crusted. They "fail" both from this cause and for the reason that the people don't plant something else to take the place of the vegetables already used up. As a matter of fact the garden ground ought to be kept busy the year around, and some of the most profitable gardening of the year can be done during the fall.

We of the South ought to be more regular growers and consumers of the garden products. We are not talking about the grower for market, for he needs no talking to. Growing vegetables is his business. We need the home vegetable garden worked to the limit of its producing capacity during the year. We all need a plentiful supply of vegetables, not from tin cans bought from distant States, but from our own garden plots. It means money-saving and it means health-saving, and we all need to save both.

With the wide range of conditions of temperature and date of first killing frost it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule as to when and what to plant in the fall, and the schedule given below in the various states is to be considered only as a general guide.

Below we give an outline of garden work in the different states for the months August to December, so far as it can be given. It is really surprising how many vegetables can be grown even in the Central South from late summer and fall planting. Market gardeners plant something every month in the year even as far north as Atlanta, and this should be a guide to those who think that gardening is something to be done only in the spring months.

You Can Have a Good Fall Garden in Your State

Beans Bush varieties can be planted in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, also in North and South Carolina up to August 15th; in the southern half of these States named up to September 1st. Pole snap varieties like Old Homestead, also the pole and bush limas, can be planted in the southern half up to August 15th. In Florida plant all kinds during August; the bush varieties during September, and in South Florida beans can be planted with more or less safety during all the fall and winter months.

Beets The turnip-shaped varieties such as **Hastings'** Improved Blood Turnip, Eclipse and Lentz Extra Early can be planted in August in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and in the Carolinas during August and first half of September. In the southern half of the Gulf States beet planting can continue until about October 15. In Florida, Southwest Texas and many of the more protected Gulf Coast sections the planting of beets may be continued during all of the fall and winter months. In Florida beets should be planted in October, November and December.

Cauliflower Planting of Cauliflower is not advised during the fall months except in Florida, Southwest Texas and well protected spots along the Gulf Coast. Seed had best be sown in late September or October for maturing in early spring months. Cauliflower will not stand heat, and to be successful must be matured not later than April 1st in those sections. The same is true of Broccoli, which resembles Cauliflower closely.

Cabbage In the Lower South, Florida, Southwest Texas and the Gulf Coast sections this is the most important fall sown vegetable crop. Early varieties such as the Wakefield can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and in the Carolinas in August for maturing before cold weather comes. In the southern half of these States planting may be made in September and October of the flat varieties: Perfection, Surehead, Sure Crop, Centennial Late Flat Dutch, for maturing during the late winter months. In Florida, the immediate Gulf Coast sections and Southwest Texas the bulk of seed planting should be during the month of October for March and April maturity. Cabbage is a half hardy vegetable and will stand considerable cold without serious injury except when "in bud," that is, the beginning of the formation of the head. If frozen at that time it is apt to run to seed without forming heads.

Carrots Suitable for August planting in the northern half of the South, for September planting in the Southern half. For Florida, Southwest Texas and close to the Gulf, plantings may be made almost any time up to December. The carrot is a vegetable that should be more largely planted in the South in the fall as well as in the spring.

Celery We do not advise the planting of celery in the fall except in Florida, Southwest Texas and in the sheltered spots along the Gulf. In that section August and September plantings are the most desirable for March and April maturity.

Cucumber While looked on as an almost strictly spring vegetable it can be planted in August and early September for quick maturity along the Gulf Coast and in Florida. Limited areas of this are found profitable in South Florida for shipments North during the winter months.

Eggplant Not advised for planting in the fall except in South Florida. July and August plantings will mature in that State in about 110 days, and like cucumbers, limited areas are found profitable for shipments from South Florida during the winter months. **Peppers** are adapted to similar conditions.

Kale or Borecole Entirely hardy in all parts of the South in any average winter. In the northern half of the South, September and October sowings are the best. In Florida and Gulf Coast sections plant up to January first. Kale should be in every garden in the South for winter and spring greens.

Lettuce One of the most widely grown and largely planted of the "salad" vegetables. Requires rich or well matured soil and plenty of moisture for quick growth. In northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas, sowing of lettuce can be made during August and up to September 15th. In the southern half, these sowings can be continued up to October 1st. In Florida, Southwest Texas and protected Gulf Coast points plantings may be continued all through the fall and winter, although the best months are October and November. Where the garden has cold frames or protected beds, lettuce can be planted and grown in them during all the fall and winter months in the northern districts.

Mustard Largely planted in family gardens in both fall and spring. In the more northern sections of the South, August, September and October sowings are best. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections October sowings are the best, although in Florida continuous sowings can be made October to February.

Onions Plant sets of the hardy varieties (Yellow Danvers and Silverskin) in the northern half of the South in September and October; in the southern half plant from September to December. In the southern half, also Florida and Southwest Texas, plant seed of the Bermuda during October. Sets of all the onions can be planted all through the fall in that section, but the Bermuda varieties from seed are preferable.

Garden or English Peas Extra earlies such as Surprise and Alaska can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana in August; in the southern half, plantings of them can be made as late as September 15th. In Florida, South Texas and near the Gulf, plantings can be made both of the extra earlies and second earlies, such as Home Delight and Bliss' Everbearing almost any time during the fall and winter months. Peas are fairly hardy except when in bloom.

Radishes In the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and both the Carolinas, succession plantings of radishes may be made every ten days to two weeks from August 15th to October 15th. In the southern half of those States, also Florida, plantings may begin in September and continue at intervals all through the fall months. Good or well fertilized soil, with sufficient moisture to insure quick growth is necessary to make crisp, tender radishes.

Squash We would not advise planting this in the northern half of this general district except between August 1st and 15th. In the southern half plantings can be made up to September 1st. In South Florida the bush squashes can be planted almost at pleasure any time during the fall months.

Spinach Most of our Southern people like "greens" during winter and spring, and for this purpose there is nothing better than spinach. The seed does not germinate freely in warm weather, so that planting should be deferred until weather cools down. It is perfectly hardy, standing any ordinary winter weather, making growth all through the winter and spring. For Florida and Gulf Coast sections, November and December plantings are best.

Tomatoes Plant in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas up to August 1st. In the lower half to August 15th and in Florida and Southern Texas they make a regular fall and early winter crop for shipment and home use. If plants are frozen the green fruits will ripen in the house.

Turnips This is the old standby in Southern fall gardens. In all the States except Florida, South Texas and immediate Gulf Coast sections the planting season opens with rutabagas in July and August, followed two or three weeks later by the bulb varieties of turnips such as Purple Top Globe, Flat Dutch, White Egg, Purple Top Flat, etc., followed in September and October by the "salad" varieties like Seven Top.

SOUTHERN RURALIST

Head and shoulders above every other farm paper in the South stands the **Southern Ruralist**, that best of all practical common sense farm papers.

There are more than one hundred publications being mailed through the Atlanta post office and not a single one of them has the number of readers and the influence of the **Southern Ruralist. The Southern Ruralist is "Supreme in the South."**

The time has come when the successful farmer must read, keeping up with the new things in the agricultural world, developments and betterments of methods outside of his own immediate neighborhood.

The farmer who is to succeed in his line of business as other men succeed in other lines of business can no more afford to get along without one or more good farm papers than he can get along with an old style plow or cultivator when something that will do more work and better work is available.

Regardless of whether it be farming or merchandising or manufacturing, the men who are in it must know all they can if full measure of success is to be attained. The more information a person can get the better prepared he is to meet his problems.

We read the **Southern Ruralist** regularly. There is hardly an issue printed that doesn't carry some item of farm information that we can make use of on the Hastings Plantation and we are mighty glad to get it. We don't care a rap whether useful farm information comes to us through the **Southern Ruralist** or by word of mouth. The main thing is to get the information and be sure of its reliability.

Farming isn't what it used to be in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. We have farm problems, plant diseases and insect pests that were unheard of in their day. If we are to succeed we must farm on a 1921 basis instead of on the father or grandfather basis. If we don't keep up with the changes we won't last long in the farming business.

You may think it strange that two pages of this seed catalogue is taken up with the merits of and special price offer of an agricultural paper. It is unusual, but the more our farmer friends read the good and practical ideas and put them in practice on the farms, the better crops at less cost they will produce. This makes a better farmer in every respect and a better seed buying customer of good seeds, the only kind fit to plant.

The farmer man who reads and acts on the knowledge acquired will grow more diversified crops; he is a candidate to buy better seeds of better varieties. He will give the garden the attention its importance deserves and in time as he gets better fixed in a money way his wife will want and be willing and able to buy flower seeds and plants which we sell.

The Lord help the seedsman who has to depend on the business he can get out of the exclusive cotton planting, "land skinning" farmer who can't see any further ahead than a supply merchant to run him, and who as a rule hasn't got the price of a nickel package of collard seed ahead in his pockets. The seedsman depending on business from that kind of a non-reading farmer would go broke in short order.

We all need to read more and think more about what we read and in that reading we want to make the right start by reading the right kind of a farm paper.

Why Not Read the Best Farm Paper

This is an absolutely fair, common sense question. Why not? Why not read the best farm paper, one that is edited and printed for your particular section so that the farm information contained therein won't be misleading in any way?

When you begin to study about buying a new plow or cultivator you are not going to buy a plow for instance made for and adapted to Iowa prairie soil or Ohio or New York conditions alone. You are looking for a plow or cultivator to fit Georgia or Mississippi or some other Southern state as the case may be. That particular implement wants to be and must be adapted to your particular conditions. The plow that might just suit the Iowa and Ohio or New York man isn't what you want and would be more or less of a failure if you tried to use it on a different kind of soil than it was built to serve.

It is exactly the same way with farm papers. There are some splendid farm papers published further north. They are fine for the farmers in their particular sections but the conditions they serve are different from the ones you work under. You must have a farm paper edited and made up by men who know the South, know exactly the soil conditions you have, the problems of plant diseases and insect pests that you have to combat, the fertilizing problems, etc., the hundred and one things that the farmer of the South has to deal with which the farmer and farm paper editor of the North know little or nothing about.

We believe absolutely in the **Southern Ruralist.** We have seen it grow from a little four-page monthly with 500 circulation to a magnificent standing and influence, 40 to 64 pages each issue and going to some three hundred and fifty thousand farm families twice each month.

Such growth could only come from giving satisfaction to the readers, giving each year many times the value of the small amount spent for it.

Knowing the **Southern Ruralist** as well as we do enables us to sell it to you under the absolute guarantee of your money back if you are not satisfied. See this "money back" offer below. We have handled tens of thousands of subscriptions for the **Southern Ruralist** in this way and have yet to have a single subscriber ask for his money back.

Below will be found the special offer. On the opposite page will be found some things about the men who make the **Southern Ruralist** and their experience in farm work, as well as the specialists who write on special subjects.

It's a great paper, the best farm paper, the most practical farm paper in the South. The publishers are wide-awake, well-known, responsible agricultural men that you can rely on and you can't afford not to read the **Southern Ruralist** if you want the largest measure of success on your farm.

SPECIAL PRICE AND MONEY BACK OFFER

Due to the increase in postal rates and the use of the "Zone system" in calculating postage on paper we have had to stop our usual "half-price" offer of the past. For these raises in price you can thank your Congressmen and Senators who voted indirectly but knowingly to increase the price of your reading matter. In our opinion it was an uncalled for piece of legislation and had it not been for the votes of Southern Congressmen and Senators the increase would hardly have been passed through Congress.

The regular subscription price of the Southern Ruralist is 50 cents per year, about 2 cents per copy. If sent in with your seed order we can have it sent to you for 25 cents; that is if you live in Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Tennessee. If you live in any other state the price is 50 cents per year. Foreign subscriptions are $1.00 each per year.

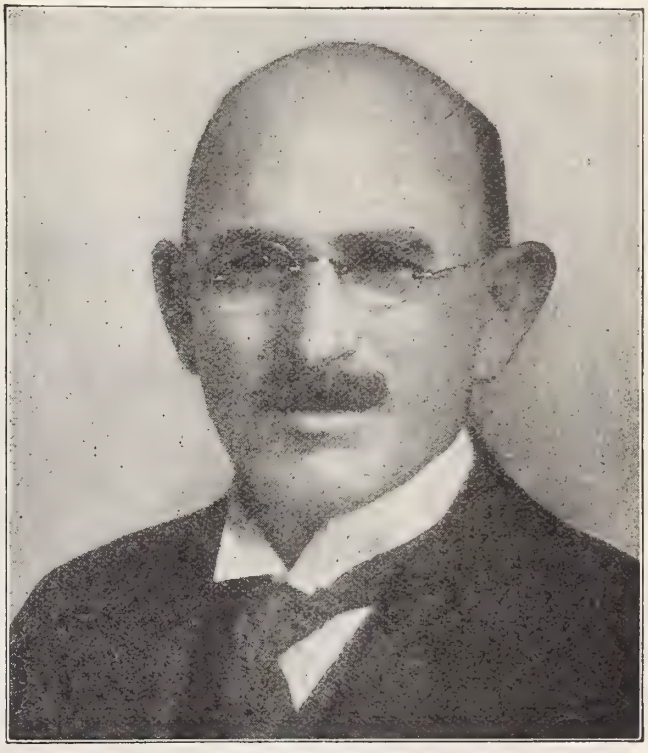
We want every Hastings' seed buying customer to be a reader of the Southern Ruralist because we know that you will find it worth while; know that if you read it and use the information, you will gain dollars for every cent spent for the paper. Let no one say "I can't afford it" for that tale won't go. About two pounds of cotton, about a peck of corn or a couple feeds of oats will pay for the Southern Ruralist for a year.

On top of this we will guarantee that any time within three months we will refund the money paid and have your subscription stopped if you are not fully satisfied.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the Ruralist. Every issue of the twenty-four during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, with an absolute, positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied at the end of three months. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the Ruralist for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

SOUTHERN RURALIST

C. A. Cobb, Agricultural Editor of the Ruralist



F. J. Merriam, President Southern Ruralist Company

THESE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARM MEN OF THE SOUTH WHO MAKE IT

C. A. Cobb We want to introduce to our friends the Editor, Mr. C. A. Cobb, formerly of the Mississippi Extension Force, and familiarly known throughout the South as "Corn Cobb."

For a number of years Mr. Cobb has been an outstanding figure among Southern agricultural workers. His particular field of endeavor has been Boys' Club Work. Due to his leadership, that work has grown until it is predominant in Mississippi and highly respected in every Southern State.

Mr. Cobb has had a varied and fruitful experience. Raised on a Tennessee farm, the son of a Baptist preacher, educated by his own efforts in the Mississippi A. and M. College, principal of the first agricultural high school in that state—these things, together with his personal ownership and practical management of a modern 300-acre farm and the broad knowledge and mental balance developed by ten years of keen study and careful observation of agricultural conditions and progress, should, it seems to us, eminently qualify him for the position of Editor of the Southern Ruralist.

He is brimful of energy, level-headed, well-informed. His personality is most pleasing. He is a writer of exceptional ability. His character is one which any young man may well emulate.

F. J. Merriam He is another practical man who has almost done a lifetime's work in the years that he has been at the head of the Southern Ruralist Company. Under his management the **Ruralist** has grown from a little eight-page monthly paper of a few thousand circulation to the present 40 to 64-page, twice a month, leading agricultural paper of the South, going into over 350,000 Southern farm homes regularly.

Mr. Merriam is a thoroughly practical Southern farmer. He knows exactly what it is to be in close touch with the soil and dependent on the right handling of the farm for his living. First, in Florida, and later here in Georgia, he has made his living and all his living from the soil.

Like Mr. Cobb, Mr. Merriam knows farm prosperity and farm troubles. On the farms near Atlanta he has had to "buck-up" against exactly the same things in farm methods and farm management, bad weather and good weather conditions, etc., as you have. He is practical because he has had and is getting farm experience right along. Mr. Merriam and Mr. Cobb know by actual experience and they pass this experience along to **Ruralist** readers through the **Ruralist** twice each month.

THE SOUTHERN FARMERS' MONTHLY EXPERIENCE MEETINGS

In addition to the editorial and special lines carried by Mr. Cobb and Mr. Merriam there are special departments, such as Dairy and Live Stock, Veterinary, Farm Machinery and Mechanics, Horticultural and Fruit Growing, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Poultry, Home Department and many others, each conducted by a specialist in that particular subject.

With all due respect to Mr. Cobb, Mr. Merriam and their special associates, the most interesting part to us is the every month "Experience Meeting" of farmers and farmers' wives. It goes under the general head of "What Farmers Are Doing" and it's open to any one to tell what they have done on their farm. The subjects vary, of course, from month to month, but the competition is absolutely open to everyone. The "one-horse" farmer has an equal chance with the big plantation owner to write for the **Ruralist**. Ten or twelve of these are published each month and we are sure you will enjoy these accounts of actual farm "doings."

HASTINGS' 100-BUSHEL OATS

BEST of ALL HEAVY YIELDING RUST-PROOF OATS for the SOUTH

For paying, worth while oat crops the planter must have a good heavy yielding, well adapted "rust-proof" variety, and then strong, vital, recleaned and graded seed of that variety. We can furnish both the right variety and really recleaned and graded seed.

Too little attention is paid by farmers to the quality of seed planted, especially seed grain.

On our part we knew that we could not furnish the best unless we first grew or had grown for us the best quality possible and then recleaned it of weed seed and small undeveloped grains. This necessitated our spending thousands of dollars for recleaning machinery, steady, regular and effective in seed cleaning.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Hastings' system of recleaning and grading increases the stand by at least 15% over seed not recleaned. Besides every plant coming up is capable of making a vigorous plant giving a maximum yield.

Any time you are in Atlanta during late summer and fall drop in and see just what recleaning and grading does for what one would consider a good sample of oats or other grain. It's simply amazing the amount of chaff, dirt, weed seed and small or partly developed grains that are taken out in recleaning by our electric power driven machinery.

Hastings' 100-Bushel Oat is a true strain of Southern rust-proof oats. For an all around general purpose oat you can find nothing that will compare with it. Planted in early fall it grows off quickly and has proven almost as hardy as rye. Stools out strongly and makes the best kind of grazing for cattle, hogs, horses and mules during the winter and early spring.

Grains are exceptionally large and heavy, usually weighing 40 pounds or over to a measured bushel. It's really a thoroughbred, just the sort of oat you ought to have growing on your farm. No matter where you live in the South, if you are in the fall oat planting section this is the one variety above all others for you to plant.

Oats are easier grown than corn, cost less to make and are a far better feed in summer for work stock, being less heating. Furnishes a combination of grain and hay feed in case it is inconvenient to thresh them out.

Besides, on most farms, corn has the very bad habit of giving out before new corn comes in, and it's far better to make oats than to be compelled to buy corn or oats at such high prices.

Grow Oats Like This on Your Farm. Hastings' 100-Bushel Recleaned Oats Pay Their Difference in Price Many Times Over

PRICES--Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats

Persons or dealers selling farm run of oats regardless of the quality of the crop and not recleaned or graded can undersell us. So can a farmer claiming to sell recleaned seed grain when it has only been run through an ordinary fanning mill. If you buy from Hastings' you are sure of two things. One is that the seed is of the very best vitality, 95% germination or above, and the second is that the seed oats or other grain are just as clean and free from dirt, trash, weed seed, chaff and small or undeveloped grains as the best recleaning machinery we can buy can make them.

Further, every bushel of seed oats we ship out is sacked in new, sound bags, insuring so far as new bagging can, full, even weights and safety. We state these things because they are facts as to the service the Hastings organization renders you. Our prices may be higher per bushel, but we furnish you more for your money than you get from lower price sources. Write when ready to buy for our very best prices on any amount you want; sample and freight or express rates to your station if you desire. Pound, 30 cents; 4 pounds, $1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: Bushel, $1.50; 10 Bushels or over, $1.25 per Bushel.

FULGHUM EARLY OATS

This comparatively new early variety has taken Georgia almost by storm for an early oat, and is very hardy and perfectly suitable for fall sowing in all parts of the South, provided, of course, that it is planted by the "Open Furrow Method."

We have watched this new oat with great interest. We placed seed stock of it in the hands of our most expert seed growers and based on our observation and experience and the experience of our growers we have not a word to change from what we stated about this variety in our fall catalog for 1914, which we reprint below:

"This new oat will, we believe, fill a distinct place in Southern oat growing. We do not expect it to take the place of the regular rust proof main crop strains such as '100-Bushel,' Appler and others but it has a distinct place to fill.

"Extravagant claims have been made for the Fulghum for extra earliness, large yields, etc., which have not been borne out by actual test. However, it is a good early oat with exceedingly heavy straw. A three-year impartial test by one of the Southern Experiment Stations shows that its average date of maturity is eight days earlier than Appler, and the yield per acre each year ranged from eight to ten bushels less than Appler. Apparently its greatest value is as a variety to plant for part of the crop, for by planting half the acreage in Fulghum and half in '100-Bushel' or Appler the length of the harvesting season is lengthened and the farmer with limited machinery equipment can handle successfully a larger acreage."

It is well to remember in oats as well as other grain crops that earliness is always obtained at the expense of less yield per acre.

The Fulghum is the best early oat we have seen for the South, yet it is not going to take the place of the more generally planted and heavy yielding varieties for the most profitable variety. We recommend it as an early oat only and for those willing to sacrifice quantity to earliness. It is a clean, vigorous growing, healthy variety for early crops and has practically superseded the Burt or 90-Day Oat in the Cotton Belt. Recleaned, graded seed. Prices, freight rates and samples sent on request. Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: Bushel, $1.50; 10 Bushels or over, $1.25 per Bushel.

GENUINE APPLER OATS

A selection from the Texas Red Rust Proof made years ago in Georgia, and was the best variety up to the introduction of our "100-Bushel." Still largely planted but yield is usually 20% to 30% less per acre than the "100-Bushel." It is a genuine "rust proof" strain. **Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Write for quantity prices, samples and freight rates, when ready to buy.**

TEXAS RUST PROOF OATS

Genuine Texas grown seed. We get this variety direct from Texas in solid car lots. While we do not recommend it as compared with "100-bushel" and "Appler" we can supply the very best recleaned seed with the weed seed and Johnson Grass, almost invariably found in them, removed. **Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Write for best prices, samples and freight rates.**

Price Notice **On account of the uncertainty of the seed stock and variations in market price conditions we cannot make definite prices on most seed grains at the time this catalog goes to press, but we shall be glad to give you special prices on request as soon as you are ready to buy. Use Special Quotation Sheet in back of catalog and we will give you the best of Hastings' Service.**

GRAIN SMUT AND HOW TO PREVENT IT

Keep all barberry bushes cut close to the ground. Treat every lot of oats, wheat, rye and barley you plant with "Formalin" or "40% Formaldehyde" solution. The day before planting spread grain on floor and sprinkle thoroughly with a solution of one pint of formalin to 40 gallons of water, or put solution in barrel and dip sack of grain in it 30 minutes and then spread grain to partly dry. Get formalin at drug stores. Pint will treat 40 to 50 bushels of grain. Open grain drill a little more than for dry seed.

Beardless Barley Furnishes fine grazing through the fall, winter and spring; also makes a fine quality hay. If not grazed too long Barley may be harvested for grain, making it a dual purpose crop. Very easily grown through the South and your idle land needs this cover crop. Sowed at last cotton or corn working, the only expense is the cost of seeds. Broadcasting takes 2 bushels per acre. **Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs. $1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 75 cents; Bushel, $2.00. Write for prices on quantity lots when ready to buy.**

Bearded Barley In recent years there has been a great increase in barley planting, especially by poultry raisers, who want it for winter green feed and grazing. The only choice our customers have between the Bearded and Beardless Barley is their like or dislike for the beards. All our Barley is Southern grown winter Barley and mighty good stock seed that will do well for you. Plant good recleaned and tested Barley this fall. **Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 75 cents; Bushel, $2.00. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.**

Hastings' Genuine Southern Grown Winter Rye

All rye which we handle is strictly winter rye and perfectly hardy. It is Southern grown and adapted to this entire section, either for winter grazing or grain production. With half a chance it almost invariably "makes good" wherever planted in the South Every bushel of rye that goes out from this house is right stock. We know exactly from where it comes. Every bushel of it goes through our recleaning machinery, which takes out dust, trash and light grains that are left by threshing machines. It's exactly what you need to make a successful rye crop next winter.

PRICES—Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. On account of the great uncertainty of seed stocks at the time this catalog goes to press we can't make definite prices on quantity lots of field seeds, but when you are ready to buy, just write us and we will give you the best prices possible. Use the special yellow quotation sheet in the back of this catalog and send it in as early as possible.

New Abruzzi Rye

About 1904 agents of the United States Department of Agriculture found a variety of rye in one of the Italian provinces and sent a quantity of it to Washington. From there it was distributed to various parts of the United States. In this way a prominent planter of South Carolina got hold of it. Its remarkably rapid growth so soon after planting attracted his attention and the small patch was carefully watched.

We have grown it since 1913 and do not hesitate to say that it is as far ahead of the Southern rye as the Southern is ahead of Northern rye. We grew about one hundred acres of Abruzzi Rye on the Hastings' Farm this past season and each year we are better satisfied with it.

The Abruzzi Rye stools out quicker and heavier than any rye we have ever seen and quickly covers the entire ground. It can be pastured a month to six weeks earlier than other varities of rye or oats.

You may be sure, too, that it succeeds equally well on stiff clay lands and the sandy lands of the Lower South.

For the dairyman this quickness of being ready to pasture will make it invaluable, and for all others it is certainly well worth while planting a variety that will make 50 to 100 per cent more pasturage or hay in a season than the older sorts. We believe that the Abruzzi Rye will, in time, displace all other varieties of rye in the South, and you certainly ought to get a start of it this fall.

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 2 pounds, $1.00. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; Bushel, $3.50. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

YOU CAN GROW GOOD WHEAT TOO

It's time for most of us to get our eyes open to plain facts. The South grows many millions of bushels of wheat every year, yet how often do you ever see a field or even a small patch of wheat in your neighborhood?

All parts of the South can and do grow good wheat. It's merely habit that we have started looking on wheat as a product of the colder sections. Egypt is a much warmer country than any of the Central, Southern and Gulf States, yet wheat has been one of the great staple food crops of that country for thousands of years, back as far as history goes.

Now, a great many of us don't realize that the yield per acre in the South, with intelligent handling, is heavier than the average yield per acre of what are known as the wheat growing states of the North. We have planted wheat for many years and on ordinary good land have made as high as 51½ bushels of wheat on a measured acre. The illustration below is from a photograph of a field of wheat that yielded 35 bushels per acre.

If any one state would be classed as a non-wheat growing one, it would be Florida, and yet one of the best crops of wheat we have seen was grown in Bradford County, Florida, a hundred miles or more south of the Georgia line. We could go on and repeat the details of stories of Alabama and Mississippi planting hundreds and thousands of acres every year, but it is unnecessary. The South can grow wheat and grow it profitably. Do you?

There are a million or more farmers in the Cotton States that never grew an acre of wheat in their lives. They buy wheat (in the shape of flour) grown north, milled north, shipped from the north, and unless they pay an extra price for the extra fancy flour, they usually have occasion to "kick" about the poor quality.

Our Southern wheat is of the best; the quality of the flour from it is the best. If you want the best of flour, grow your own wheat here in the South and have flour made here. Any miller who can be assured of reasonable acreage in wheat is always glad to put in any necessary machinery for milling it.

Wheat growing is one of the necessities of a good, all around, profitable "live at home and board at the same place" agriculture that will put the South where it ought to be, the wealthiest and best agricultural section, not only in the United States, but of the world. **Wheat planters never regret their starting to plant it.**

A Crop of Our Georgia Red Wheat—the Man in the Center is Six Feet Tall—This Wheat Crop Yielded 35 Bushels Per Acre in Georgia—Why Not Grow Wheat Like This?

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT

It is impossible, in a general catalogue like this, to give detailed instructions. If you are really interested in wheat and other grains we shall be pleased to send you our "Grain Book."

The best time to plant wheat in the Southern States is from the middle of October to the middle of December. The aim in any locality is to give the plants a chance to get well established before freezing weather sets in. However, one of the best wheat crops we ever saw in this section was planted the day after Christmas. Seed should be drilled in rather than broadcasted. The "open furrow" system for planting oats will answer splendidly for wheat.

In commercial fertilizers, the Georgia Experiment Station recommends at seeding time 200 lbs. acid phosphate, 50 lbs. of muriate of potash, 350 pounds cottonseed meal per acre, followed by 75 pounds nitrate of soda in the spring, about 10 days before time for first heads to appear. In seeding early, use one bushel per acre. In late planting, say after November 15, you had best use from ¼ to ½ bushel more seed.

Georgia Red This is a bearded wheat of the finest type grown anywhere. We are constantly being asked the question, "What is the best variety of wheat?" Now, there is no one best variety of wheat for all kinds of seasons, lands and locations. Some growers prefer a bearded wheat, others won't have anything but a smooth or beardless wheat. Different growers and different sections have their preferences.

Georgia Red is a thoroughly acclimated wheat grown here in Georgia for many years. It's strong, vigorous and heavy yielding. It makes satisfactory crops in good seasons and bad. It's extremely hardy, standing our severest winters without serious injury.

There are thousands of people each year in the South that plant wheat for the first time and possibly do not give the preparation that more experienced growers would give. To such we especially recommend our Georgia Red, for it will stand adverse conditions better than any variety of wheat we know. When you plant Georgia Red you know exactly what you have, an acclimated wheat that makes heavy yields. **Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Write for prices and sample when ready to buy.**

Blue Stem or Purple Straw This is an old favorite among the wheat growers in the South. It's a fine, rather early, productive, beardless variety of wheat, a standard in this section. It has always been a rather early variety, but the strain we are now handling ripens from a week to ten days ahead of the old strain. Good for grain production or if you desire to cut it when "in dough" makes a splendid hay crop. **Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Write for prices, sample and freight rate.**

Leap's Prolific Wheat (Beardless). This new wheat, after carefully growing it on our test and breeding farms, we find to show up better than any other variety of wheat that we have ever tried. We do not jump to this conclusion, but have tried it out right along with some seventy-five other varieties and in every case and test it has shown its superiority. To do this it must be a great wheat and you will agree with us if you give it a try out. It is early, stiff and long in the straw, white chaff, large in the berry, dark in color, hard, hardy, and you won't find a heavier bearer for the South. The hard, dark, large grains in compact heads from the heavy beardless spikes will fill your bins. We couldn't say anything better for any grain. **Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Write for prices, sample and freight rates to your station when ready to buy.**

Red May Wheat We have never been able to see where this variety was any earlier and better than the **Blue Stem**, although many prefer it to that variety, claiming great earliness. It's a standard variety and a great favorite in the state of Tennessee. **Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00; postpaid. Write for prices, sample and freight rates when ready to buy.**

Special Prices Use the "Special Quotation Sheet" in the back of this catalog, telling us the amount of field seeds you expect to buy and we will send you our best prices and tell you how much the freight or express will be on that amount to your station.

HASTINGS' GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

Best Pasture for Stock and Especially Hogs Throughout the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer

Hastings' Special Grain Mixture for Hogs and Cattle will supply you more and better green pasturage during the fall, winter, spring and early summer than any other combination we know.

This special grain pasture mixture is made up of the finest winter growing grains and forage crops, including Oats, Wheat, Rye and Barley for grazing purposes with enough Vetch and Essex Rape in just the right proportion to add variety to the pasture.

Our customers have asked us so often for a combination of this kind that we have made up this special mixture of our very best recleaned seeds which we can recommend for practically all sections of the South and which furnishes a quick and heavy pasturage at the seasons when most needed not only for hogs but for all live stock and poultry.

We recommend sowing not less than 100 pounds of this mixture to the acre broadcast. (150 pounds is better.) It can be planted at any time from the first of September until mid-winter but for best results plant early and on good land. Break up and harrow the land before planting just the same as you would for wheat or oats; sow broadcast and harrow in. We strongly urge early sowing.

If this mixture is properly used, there is no reason why every Southern farmer shouldn't have a plenty of good green pasturage for his stock—and particularly hogs. It is quick-growing and a one season pasturage.

Many mixtures of this kind are made up of "left-over" stocks and filled in with anything that is cheap enough to sell at the price advertised, but you can depend on Hastings' for the very best combination and mixed from the correct proportions of the very best seeds that will grow off and make a splendid pasturage.

If you keep the stock off while the ground is wet, your land will be in much better shape for having this pasture; tramping wet soil is sure to make it cloddy and unfit for early summer planting. This mixture acts as a cover crop, keeping the land from "washing" during the winter rains and turned under before the summer crop builds up the soil. The grazing stock will manure the land, saving fertilizer and saving spreading it. The vetch, being a legume, will put nitrogen in the soil and you as well as your land and stock will be a lot better off for having planted Hastings' Special Grain Pasture Mixture.

Corn, peanuts, chufas, sorghum, velvet beans, cowpeas, and other crops are all pork producers, and all are easily grown in the South. But there is one other item in the way of hog food that we must have, and that is plenty of pasture. So far as summer pasture is concerned, we are well supplied, for in almost every part of the South we have plenty of natural pasture suitable for hogs, or we can have good Bermuda pasture, which is excellent. But, when fall and winter come, we need to have green grazing for hogs, and must fall back on sown pasturage. A combination of grain, such as corn or peanuts, with good grazing, will produce astonishing gains in pork during the fall and winter months. It is with this in mind that we have made up our "GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE."

Don't pick up the poorest piece of land on your farm, and expect it to produce good pasturage. Use good land, just as good as you have, if you can spare it for this purpose. If the land is rich, you can produce a great deal more and better pasturage on a small acreage than you can on a large one. Another thing which is important; try by all means to have the land sown for hog grazing purposes divided up into two or more lots by cross fences so that the hogs can be changed from one lot to another. By changing the hogs from one lot to another, the growth is not so much injured, and comes back rapidly after the hogs are removed. This is a very important feature in getting first class results, and we urge it in all cases, where possible.

Put it on good land, and figure when you plant it that you are planting a real crop, that is to give your hogs real feed during the fall and winter. Give it a fair chance, and it will give you first class returns, and your hogs will go into the smokehouse in the very best of shape so far as flesh and condition is concerned. Plant our "WINTER HOG OR GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE," make your own meat, and don't forget to invite us in to stay to dinner when we pass your way.

Prices, not prepaid: 50-pound bag, $3.50; 100-pound bag, $6.00.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (No. 400)

The South is favored with a long list of summer growing feed and fattening crops.

In late winter and early spring, rye, oats, wheat, barley, etc., furnish splendid grazing.

There is, however, a need and a place for an extra quick growing green forage crop for use any time during the fall, winter and spring and our Dwarf Essex Rape fills that need exactly.

To show the increasing popularity of rape it's only necessary to tell you that we are selling some thirty times as much seed of Rape now each year as we did a few years ago.

Dwarf Essex Rape in its top growth looks very much like rutabaga turnips, but does not form a bulbous root. It can be sown with the best of results any month from August to April. According to soil and season, rape grows from 15 to 30 inches high. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock but is principally planted for hogs and poultry.

It makes an exceptionally fine hog pasture, is also excellent for sheep, all sorts of stock eating it greedily, and it puts and keeps them in fine condition.

At one of the Experiment Stations an acre of rape was used to pasture 20 hogs for three months in connection with a small grain ration at the same time.

A crop of rape is ready for grazing in 8 to 10 weeks from time of planting. It's valuable not only for pasture but green feeding. It can be grown successfully and profitably on any soil that will make a crop of turnips or rutabagas, and in case your turnip greens or spinach patch runs short, you will find a mess of greens from the rape patch a mighty good substitute on your table.

For rape put your land in good condition by plowing and harrowing down fine. Plant any time during late summer, fall or winter. If sown broadcast use 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. If in drills like turnips or rutabagas, 3 to 4 pounds is sufficient. If broadcasted, cover the seed by a light harrowing. If there is a showery season rape can be planted between the corn rows at the last working.

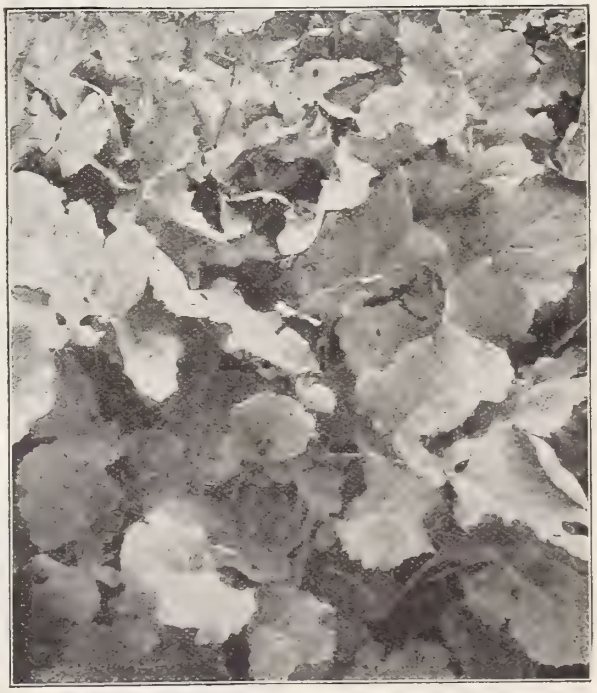
Rape is quite hardy and will stand practically unharmed any usual cold anywhere in the Cotton Belt and lower Gulf Coast section.

We know of no crop plantable at the time of year suitable for rape that will bring you in so great a return for so little expenditure of time and money for seed.

It is estimated that there is in Georgia alone more than a million more hogs than three years ago. Other Southern States have also made great strides in hog growing during the last two years. Every one of these hogs needs rape pasture during this fall and winter.

Every poultry raiser needs at least a small patch of rape to furnish green feed during late fall, winter and early spring.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (No. 400), 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Not prepaid: Ten-pound lots, 16 cents per pound. Write for large quantity prices. Hundred-pound lots, about 14 cents a pound.



Plant Dwarf Essex Rape for Feeds and Food

PLANT RAPE FOR HOGS OR POULTRY

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER (No. 500)

OUR MOST VALUABLE CLOVER

That's exactly what it is, the most valuable permanent clover in the world, and every year sees hundreds of thousands of acres of permanent Alfalfa fields added to the farms of this country, and we want to assure you that if there was an acre to an acre and a half of Alfalfa established on every "one horse" farm in the South the owners of these farms need never worry about buying hay or forage, and it would also largely take the place of corn. We have seen work stock in Southern California in the finest condition we ever saw horses and mules and they don't get a peck of grain from one year's end to another. They get all they want of Alfalfa hay and that's enough. They have the muscles to do the work and yet keep fat; not the little 800 or 1000 pound mules that are so common here, but 1300 to 1600 pound horses and mules that have actually got the pulling power. Alfalfa is just about as nutritious hay as you can grow, and once well established and cared for it's there to stay, that is, on land where water is not too near the surface. We understand that there is one patch of Alfalfa now in Middle Georgia planted in 1874 that is better now than when 2 and 3 years old. What do you think of a single sowing lasting over 40 years? It's a stayer and it's been piling up hay for its owner right along, furnishing 4 good cuttings a year and sometimes 5, practically 5 tons per acre per year. Alfalfa hay is selling in Atlanta now at about $40.00 per ton. Do you know any better paying farming than that? We don't.

Surface rooting crops soon exhaust certain plant food elements near the surface and cease to do well. They also suffer from drought. Alfalfa roots go down 10, 12, even 30 feet. They bring up plant food that no other crop can ever reach. They are beyond the reach of the serious effects of any drought we ever have. Those are the reasons why Alfalfa is permanent.

WHY DON'T YOU GROW ALFALFA?

It's a fair question. Here is the most valuable hay and feeding crop in the world, and we believe we are safe in saying that not one farm in three hundred east of the Mississippi River and South of Tennessee has an Alfalfa patch.

Why doesn't your farm grow Alfalfa? Have you failed in the past? If so, has it not been from planting in the spring instead of fall, or has it been from lack of proper preparation of the soil? Has it been because you haven't wanted to take chances and have never tried? If you do your part well there is mighty little chance of failure.

OUR ALFALFA OVER 99% PURE

Immense quantities of low grade foreign grown Alfalfa seed, full of weeds, trash, etc., have been dumped into the United States in past years. There is also much American Alfalfa full of dangerous weeds, and the buyer of Alfalfa seed cannot be too careful in purchasing seed. If some weeds get a start in your fields success is impossible. We handle no Alfalfa seed less than 99% purity according to United States Department of Agriculture tests. Most of our Alfalfa seed runs 99¼% to 99¾% pure. If you are offered Alfalfa seed at a low price we advise you to send a sample to Washington for testing. The Department of Agriculture will tell you the quality of any small sample of grass or clover seed you send them.

Grasses and clovers fluctuate and change prices from time to time. **We sell only the highest grade Alfalfa seed, 99% purity or over, and all of it is the strongest American grown alfalfa seed on the market. Broadcast at rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. You can depend on Hastings' Seed. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 45 cents. Ten pounds or over about 28c per pound. Write for special prices when ready to buy. Ask for free Alfalfa Bulletin Number 101.**

White Clover (No. 509) This clover does well in the Central South. Most all permanent lawn and pasture mixtures contain some White Clover and by itself it makes good grazing for cattle and sheep. It is perennial with rather uncertain habits of growth, sometimes covering the ground with a thick mat of vigorous plants and sometimes lies comparatively dormant, so it should be seeded into sod or mixed with other clovers or grasses. It succeeds best on moist ground or during a wet season. If sown by itself use 10 pounds per acre, or half that amount when put in with other clovers or grasses. **Best grade seed, 85c per pound, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.**

Sweet Clover or Melilotus (No. 507) **Also known as Bokhara Clover.** As a land-builder it has few equals. Experiments on the Hastings Farm are leading us to seed down our poorer land with it for soil building. It is a coarse clover, resembling Alfalfa, in fact, has been called "Alfalfa's twin sister," and using the same kind of inoculation is very valuable in preparing land for Alfalfa. It is fine for raising bees and to build up your land it is mighty good. Sow about 12 pounds to the acre in August to October for fall planting or in February and March for spring planting. **Pound, hulled, or cleaned seed, postpaid, 40c. Write for quantity prices. Present price about 15c per pound.**

Alsike Clover (No. 501) Also known as Swedish Clover. This is the very best clover for wet lands. Steadily becoming more popular either with red clover or with hay and pastures. Alsike grows to about the height of red clover with more slender stems and smaller leaves. The blossoms are white with pink shading. It makes a fine clover to use in combination with Timothy, Orchard and Rye Grass for pasture or hay. Alsike does particularly well in the northern half of the Cotton Belt. **Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. Write for special prices on quantity lots. Present price, about 30 cents per pound.**

Red Clover (No. 508) A perennial clover lasting for several years. Red Clover for permanent pasture is not advised in the Lower South, but it seems to be admirably adapted to the hill parts of the South, especially the valley lands of North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, as well as states farther north. Makes two or more cuttings of hay each season and is fine for pasture and planting in orchards. Sow seed either in fall or spring at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre for best grade seed. We guarantee 98% purity or above in our Red Clover seed. Weighs 60 pounds per bushel. **Pound, postpaid, 50c. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy. Present price, about 30c per pound. We will offer you our best prices.**

CRIMSON CLOVER

(No. 504) A Vegetable "Gold Mine" for the South (No. 504)

A great revolution is well under way in Southern agriculture and through that revolution, the South, which is essentially an agricultural section, is going to become what Nature has always intended, the wealthiest part of these United States.

We have about all been actively engaged in "land skinning." Our fathers and grandfathers did likewise before us, while negro and white croppers on millions of the South's best acres have actually "greased the slide" for quick soil exhaustion.

We have reached a turning point. The order of the day is "land building" instead of "land skinning." We have begun to put back the vegetable matter that we have either burned up or let wash away. We are beginning to see the senselessness of buying that costly fertilizing element, nitrogen, when we have both winter and summer grazing and hay crops that take nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil for use of future crops of cotton, corn, oats, etc.

Six years ago few people took much stock in planting Crimson Clover, Vetch, Bur Clover, etc., but those few have opened the eyes of the South. Last fall thousands of farmers planted these new crops and have become full and enthusiastic converts to the new religion of soil building in the South. Since the general use of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria on the seed before planting (see page 42) success has been assured in almost every instance, and once a man begins the use of Crimson Clover, Vetch, Bur Clover, etc., he is a new farmer and he has a new farm on those old acres, a new farm that opens his eyes to the possibility of yields of the staple crops of which he never even dreamed before. Now this may seem exaggerated talk, but these crops make good and convince a man often against his will.

CRIMSON CLOVER—"A Vegetable Gold Mine"

We have not urged these crops on our customers in the past in any considerable degree, for we wanted it demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that they would "make good." They have "made good" in the fullest and best manner, and we urge you to plant them this year and every year.

Crimson Clover is the most largely planted of these crops. It is a distinct and most valuable annual clover for sowing in late summer and fall in all parts of the South.

One enthusiastic grower wrote: "Crimson Clover is a vegetable gold mine." It will yield under fair conditions 8 to 10 tons of green feed per acre, 1½ to 2 tons of hay, and is considered worth fully $20.00 to $50.00 per acre as a fertilizer crop. Succeeds on almost all classes and qualities of soil except the very poorest, but is especially valuable on light sandy or loamy soils. Sow at the last working of staple crops like cotton or corn; it is now also largely used in seeding down orchards. Can be sown from July to November in the Central and Lower South. Crop can be grazed during the winter and if stock is taken off in March a full crop will be made. Sow seed broadcast at rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre and harrow in lightly. Experienced farmers who know Crimson Clover claim that the growing of it on land will increase the yield of a crop of corn following at least one-third and other crops proportionately. If you have never had Crimson Clover on your land you will find that inoculation of these seed will practically insure success. (See Mulford Cultures on page 42.) Like all other grasses and clovers the market price of Crimson Clover changes often. Write when ready to buy, asking for market price. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 4 pounds, $1.00. Not prepaid: 10-lb. lots, about 15c a lb.; 100-lb. lots, about 12½c a lb. Write for quantity prices.**

Single Bur Clover Plant

Bur Clover (No. 503)

A Builder of Land and Animals

That may seem a queer way of putting it, but it expresses exactly what Bur Clover will do. It's a builder from start to finish, adding nitrogen to the soil for succeeding crops, adding vegetable matter, holding plant food from washing away in winter rains, and building up your live stock every day when it is allowed to graze on the clover during the growing season of fall, winter and spring.

It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year, furnishes the best of grazing all through the winter, and if grazing is stopped late in March it will make a good hay crop in May. However, most prefer to let it go to seed, thus reseeding the ground for another winter's grazing. In the meantime summer crops can be easily grown on the same ground. Its growth is strong, even on the poorest ground. On soils too poor for rye to get high enough to cut, Bur Clover made a growth of 2½ to 3 feet high. Bur Clover is a leguminous crop, gathers nitrogen from the air and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Southern Bur Clover seed is produced in small prickly pods and is always sold "in the bur."

Sow at the rate of 50 to 80 pounds per acre by the first of September if possible. Early planting gives better stands. It is fine for sowing in Bermuda Grass sod.

Prices—Pound, postpaid, 40 cents; 3 pounds for $1.10. Write for special market quotations on quantity lots when ready to buy.

HASTINGS' FINEST GRASS SEEDS

We of the South spend most of the summer killing grass in our cotton and corn fields and spend most of the winter buying grass in the shape of hay.

No farming country can be permanently prosperous without grass and live stock, and you can't keep live stock without grass-growing. It's certainly time for the South to do more thinking about the "Grass Crop," and see it as something to be grown, not "killed."

Georgia bought during one year over twenty million dollars' worth of hay from outside the state mostly from states farther north. Hay is nothing but dried or cured grass cut at the time it is in its prime. It is one of the great staple crops of this country, our recollection being that in value it is exceeded only by the great staples of corn, wheat and cotton. Georgia is still a hay buyer. So is every other one of the distinctively cotton states. In the face of the fact that this drains us of millions upon millions of dollars of our money, there are millions of acres in the South suitable for grass crops that are "laying out" in briers, pine saplings and brush. We have got so used to looking on grass as an enemy in our cotton and corn fields that we have formed the habit of looking on it as a pest instead of a valuable crop. Grass in a crop needing clean cultivation needs to be killed. Every place else it ought to be encouraged and grown as a crop. It's more profitable than corn or cotton per acre.

You need grass for pasture and hay for your stock. The merchant and dealer at your nearest town needs the hay and would be glad to buy it from you instead of sending his money to Atlanta, Birmingham or other Southern city hay and grain dealers. The only reason you don't get your share of these millions of hay dollars is that you haven't got the hay. If you will just get these lands of yours that are "laying out" into grass, you have taken another step forward.

Orchard Grass (No. 542)

One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South for either hay or pasture. While succeeding well in almost all reasonably fertile soils it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. Starts growth very early in the spring and continues well into the winter. A quick grower and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears closest grazing. This grass is probably more cultivated than any other grass in the world. No other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates, and farmers in all countries hold it in high esteem for both pastures and hay crops. Most animals select orchard grass in preference to any other in grazing. It is very easily handled and cured for hay. It is a long-lived grass, with half a chance lasting under good treatment about thirty or forty years; yet it is easily exterminated if the land is wanted for other purposes. Sow about 45 pounds per acre in either fall or spring and cut when in bloom. **Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Ten-pound lots about 25 cents a pound. Write for quantity prices.**

Italian Rye Grass (No. 536)

Recommended principally for fall planting but can also be planted in spring. When sown in the fall this variety matures very early, in latter May, and two or three more cuttings can be made that summer and fall. It is one of the quickest growing of all grasses, has very tender stalks and leaves, and in addition, abundant growth. This grass is an annual so never becomes a pest. Many plant it by itself, but it is also very valuable when planted in mixtures. In Bermuda and other lawns it is valuable during the winter. When the other grasses are dead or dormant the Italian comes up and keeps your lawn green. Italian Rye Grass for lawns makes the quickest show of any grass and is the very best single grass for beautiful velvety green lawns throughout the fall, winter and until the hot dry summer weather appears. This is particularly true of the lower South and the most valuable lawn use for this grass is for cool and cold weather green lawns. Scratched in Bermuda sod early each fall, you can have a beautiful lawn the year around. Sow about 45 pounds per acre. **Price: 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10-lb. lots, about 15c a lb.; 100 lbs., 13c a lb. Write for quantity prices.**

English or Perennial Rye Grass (No. 535)

English Rye is very similar to Italian Rye, grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. In Georgia, however it cannot be depended on for more than a year. It makes very heavy leaf growth so is fine for pasture or hay. This grass does well in mixtures, and is wonderful for the lawn. Use it in Bermuda sod to keep the lawn green in the fall, winter and early spring, when the Bermuda is dormant. Being perennial it is especially adapted for pastures and lawns and for hay by itself as well as in mixtures with grasses such as "Orchard" and "Tall Meadow Oat." Sow about 45 pounds per acre. **Price: Pound, postpaid, 30c. Not prepaid: 10-pound lots, about 15c a pound; 100 pounds, about 13c a pound. Write for quantity prices.**

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (No. 541)

One of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses in cultivation, and it is especially desirable for and adapted to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle forming materials than Timothy, but it is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as orchard grass and gives good results sown with it and red clover. For hay should be cut as soon as it blooms. Tall Meadow Grass is best adapted to good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and even on light, medium or sandy soils. Sow at rate of 3 bushels (33 lbs.) per acre, either in the fall or spring. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) tall oat, one bushel (14 lbs.) orchard grass, and six pounds red clover. The addition of four pounds fancy, clean Redtop or Herd's Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. **Pound, postpaid, 60 cents. 10-lb. lots, at present, about 40c a pound; not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.**

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS (No. 543)

12 Tons Hay Per Acre Per Year

It's not often that a really new and valuable grass appears, but the Rhodes Grass, or "East Coast Grass," as it is more commonly known in Florida, is certainly a find, for we know of no grass so valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast section. Rhodes Grass has been grown on both the East and West Coasts of Florida for the last four or five years with most marked success.

Our Mr. Hastings visited the Fellsmere Farms at Fellsmere, St. Lucie County, Florida, in January, 1913, and was especially impressed with the rank growth of this grass and its fully apparent value as a hay grass, something that Florida and the Gulf Coast section has long sought. We were assured by Mr. R. L. Conkling, who has charge of the experimental work of the Fellsmere Farms, that the Rhodes Grass produced, in their experiment grounds, twelve tons of dry hay per acre the previous year. Believe us, that is some hay crop per acre for sandy land, or any soil.

It is not coarse and makes hay equal to if not superior to the best Northern Timothy hay. The illustration shown on this page is from a photograph taken on the Fellsmere Farms in spring and shows only one of the nine or ten cuttings of hay per year that this magnificent hay grass produces. Just how far north Rhodes Grass can be successfully grown can not be stated at this time. From what we know of it now we believe it will prove hardy through the winter as far north as a line drawn from Macon, Ga., through Montgomery, Ala., Jackson, Miss., and Shreveport, La. Its great value makes it worth trying.

Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (Fellsmere, Florida)

Prices **Quarter pound package, postpaid, 25 cents; pound, 75c. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs. or over, 55c per pound. Write for special prices on larger quantities.**

FOR HAY AND PASTURES ALL THE YEAR

Kentucky Blue Grass (No. 533) An excellent lawn and pasturage grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Blue Grass in pastures doesn't show up materially the first year after seeding, but if the soil is suitable it continues to improve until you have a beautiful stand. Hardly any one needs to be told the merits of Blue Grass. It has been a standby for years and years, although many do not plant it who should. Our "Elmwood Fancy" is the very best to be had. It's pure and clean; free from weeds and chaff. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on having pure vital seed, free from weeds. Here it remains almost dormant during the hot weather; its chief value in pasture seeding is for mixing with Bermuda, Lespedeza, and other summer growing varieties. For fall planting sow in October and November. Sow about forty pounds per acre. Fancy recleaned seed: **Pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over about 40c. Not prepaid: 100-lb. lots about 37c a lb. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.**

Red Top or Herd's Grass (No. 545) Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soils, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. By repeated mowing, this grass holds well during the summer, but its chief value is for winter pastures. It is perennial, not doing so well the first year but gets better the longer it grows; will stand wet weather admirably, growing well after being covered with overflow water for two or three weeks at a time. It will not become a pest, but can be destroyed any time if desired. Notice illustration. **Pound, postpaid, 40 cents (fancy recleaned seed). In quantity, about 20 cents per pound, not prepaid. Write for prices.**

Timothy (No. 546) A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. It is the standard hay crop in the North and makes one of the most popular, nutritious, and salable of hay grasses. It does not make such good pasturage but the hay crop is great where it is well adapted; on clay or heavy loams, lowlands, or in mountain districts, although it will do well on any good stiff, loamy soil, provided moisture is abundant. "Red Top or Herd's Grass" and "Meadow Fescue" mature at the same time as Timothy and do well in mixtures with the Timothy. They will increase the yield of hay and will largely increase the yield and value of pasturage. **Pound, 99% purity or over, postpaid, 35c. In quantity, not prepaid, about 15c per lb. Write for prices.**

Red Top or Herd's Grass

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass (No. 550) **Notice the full page illustration on the inside rear cover.** You, too, can have a most beautiful and attractive lawn with Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed. Making beautiful lawns is no miracle in the South. Hundreds of the finest homes in Atlanta and throughout the South have delightful Hastings' Evergreen lawns the year around. There is nothing, even for the costliest mansions and estates, that can compare with a fresh green lawn for home beauty. As one man put it: "For the simple home, an attractive green lawn is almost a thing divine."

A special mixture made up from a formula and contains only grasses that have been successfully used on the lawns here in Atlanta since 1908. Lawn-making has been a serious problem in this part of the South. The trouble with varieties like Kentucky Blue Grass is that they will not stand more than one full year, going to pieces under the heat and drought the second summer. After careful experimenting we made up this mixture and wherever ground has been properly prepared this has been the most successful in permanency of any of the lawn mixtures in this climate. It makes a very quick show and on well prepared soil soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn. Stands summer heat and drought without serious injury, coming out again as soon as the rains begin again. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre. **Pound, 50 cents; 5 pounds, $2.25; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10-lb. lots or over, about 35c a pound. Write for quantity prices on this finest of all lawn mixtures.**

Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture (No. 551) There are many types of soil in the South and one grass may or may not do better than another for your particular type. Only by many tests for several years could you find the variety that would do best for you and for year after year use, a combination of good grasses should invariably give better results than any one single variety. With this in mind we have composed a mixture of Blue Grass, Orchard, Meadow Fescue, Red Top or Herds, Tall Meadow, Italian Rye, Red Fescue, Crested Dog's Tail and English or Perennial Rye Grasses, carefully proportioned to give the very best results on pasture lands.

In Tennessee, North Carolina, the northern sections of Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina it is possible to plant a mixture of grasses that will give fairly permanent results and for this northern part of the Southern States and further North we recommend Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixtures. This should be planted for best results in the fall or it can be planted in the very early spring on a rich soil after thorough preparation. If not already rich and in fine condition it should be made so by the use of manures and fertilizing and the soil surface worked smooth and even, ridges leveled and ditches and gullies filled in.

Given good soil and careful attention at the start, we believe you will find this mixture by far the best of all grasses you can plant.

There is no Bermuda or Johnson grass in this mixture. Sow 35 pounds of Permanent Mixture per acre, and it is most advisable to plant about one pound of Red Clover and one pound of Alsike Clover with every ten pounds of this mixture of nine pasture grasses. Clover seed cannot well be mixed in the grass seeds evenly, so buy it separately. **Pound, 45 cents; 5 pounds, $2.00; postpaid. Present price, 10-lb. lots or over, 35 cents per pound. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy. As the different grass seeds contained in it fluctuate in price constantly it is fairer to you to make a special quotation when you are ready to buy.**

The Kind of Pasture and Cattle You Can Have With Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture

VETCH, THE WONDERFUL WINTER CROP

Hairy or Winter Vetch

That is exactly what it is, a wonderful winter crop for all the South. See the color illustration of Vetch on the front cover. One of the South Carolina growers expressed it well when he said: "I consider it the cowpea of the winter for our section."

When we speak of Vetch in this connection we mean the plant known as Sand, Hairy or Winter Vetch, which is the hardy variety, standing severe winters in all parts of the South without injury. This is the only variety safe to plant. Do not allow yourself to be fooled into buying the Spring Vetch either under the name of Spring Vetch, English Vetch or Oregon Vetch, for it is known under those three names. It is also used to adulterate Winter Vetch, and if you are offered Winter Vetch at a low price, look out for it. Spring Vetch is usually worth about 5 cents per pound and it is easy to fool the unsuspecting buyer.

The South needs three things above all others: winter cover crops to stop the washing from winter rains; soil improving crops to add the most costly plant food element, nitrogen, to the soil for the use of succeeding crops, and hay for forage making crops for our live stock to feed upon.

In the Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch we have in one winter growing crop something that combines those three and it justifies fully our calling it a "wonderful winter crop."

With all due respect to Crimson Clover and Bur Clover, and we plant them both ourselves, we have always considered Vetch the most valuable of the three for the Middle South.

Planted with small amounts of rye, oats, wheat or barley for a support after it begins to run, Vetch makes a magnificent hay crop in spring, coming in ahead of everything else except thoroughly established fields of alfalfa, and at the same time leaves added fertility to the soil.

Planted on Bermuda sod and scratched in lightly in October it furnishes an abundance of grazing all through winter and spring for beef or dairy cattle, hogs or sheep, and in late spring can be let go to seed, thus seeding down the ground for next season.

Grown in abundance it makes possible the profitable growing and fattening of cattle, something that hundreds have attempted to do and failed simply because they have had to buy feed for those cattle at top-of-the-market prices. Crops like Vetch make possible profitable live stock growing which in turn means prosperity on Southern farms undreamed of by either our fathers or ourselves.

Vetch is a crop worth while. Plant at least a trial acre of it this year. Seed must be inoculated before planting unless Vetch has been planted on the same ground before. For inoculating material see "Mulford Cultures" below.

We make this assertion: that, in 3 years time, and without losing the use of the land, with a very small expense, any farmer in the middle South, can change his twenty-bushel-per-acre corn land into land that can and will make thirty-five bushels per acre. Please note that we are not talking about "brag patches" or hundred-bushel-per-acre yields. We are talking about plain everyday farming. We have tried it and proved it on the Hastings' Plantation with the use of Genuine Sand or Hairy Winter Vetch. Start it making your land rich this fall.

Remember—there is no better winter crop in the South than Winter Vetch. We bank on it on the Hastings' Plantation and we recommend it as highly as we possibly can. It's a real crop.

Write us when you are ready to buy and then we will be able to tell you the exact price for Winter Vetch in any quantity. Look out for Oregon grown Winter Vetch Seed at cheaper prices. Genuine Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch, by mail, postpaid, 30 cents per pound. Quantity prices as this is written, about 12½ cents a pound.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

See illustration. Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa—All other conditions the same—The contrast speaks for itself

Making better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. Inoculation will help do both. Remember, however, that these bacteria only act directly on what are known as leguminous crops; this includes all kinds of clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, vetches and peanuts. On these the bacteria can be applied with direct benefit—that is, it will make great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants such as just mentioned. The knobs or "nodules," as they are termed, are little storehouses of nitrogen, that costly element of plant food that these bacteria have gathered from the air. Some of this goes to feed the plant while growing, but the larger part remains stored in the roots. After the clover, peas, etc., have been harvested, these roots decay, leaving in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops. A good crop of any leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen will, if the seed is inoculated, add to that soil available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, worth anywhere from $30.00 to $50.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.

The use of these bacteria on any leguminous crops means 50% to 100% more of that particular crop per acre, and it means a store of the highest priced element of plant food in your soil for succeeding crops. Isn't that worth while to you? It certainly is to us and these inoculating materials are used extensively on the **Hastings' Plantation** every year.

NOTE—There is a different kind of culture for each kind of legume, and you must tell what "kind of crop" you want to use it on when ordering. Culture for alfalfa, for example, is not good for any other crop.

We have Mulford Cultures for the inoculation of Alfalfa, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, White Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Bur Clover, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Vetch, Velvet Beans, Beggarweed, Lespedeza or Japan Clover, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans.

PRICE—One-acre size bottle, $1.50; 5-acre size bottle, $5.00; ¼-acre size bottle, 75 cents; Small Garden size, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas only 35 cents; postpaid. Specify the crop you want to use it on, sure.

Hastings' "Home Beautiful" Flower Seed

Only varieties adapted to fall planting in Southern States. Make yours a "Home Beautiful" with flowers.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS—With an order for 50 cents' worth of Flower Seeds Only, you may select 25 cents' worth of Flower Seed Extra. For $1.00 you may have 50 cents' worth extra, and for $2.00 you may have $1.00 worth extra. This offer does NOT include Bulbs, Roots or Plants. Read carefully and don't confuse it with vegetable or field seeds. This Special Offer is for Flower Seeds only.

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us. Our business experience has shown us that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants them satisfied. The increase in our sales of flower seed in the past ten years has been enormous. Our customers find that the quantity of our seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of most seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 sweet peas, or 12 or 15 poppy seed, as fine as dust, and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge you a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order the extra seeds allowed in the offer at the top of this page.

Flower seed is now one of the leading features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. **Hastings' Seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.**

There are a number of flower seeds which should be sown in the fall for best results, as the length of time to hot weather from spring sowings is too short to allow for best development. To this class belong Pansies, Violets and Daisies. Other varieties such as Sweet Peas, need an early start, especially in Florida and Gulf Coast section, October to December sowing being best. In the lower half of Florida and extreme Southwest Texas, such kinds as Dianthus or Pinks, Marigolds, Nasturtiums, Petunias, Poppies, Verbenas, can be sown almost any time during the fall months, adding brightness to home surroundings during the winter months.

Calendulas (Pot Marigold) These popular garden annuals are of very easy culture out of doors and are profuse and continuous bloomers, doing especially well in Florida, and along the Gulf Coast where slightly protected in fall and winter months. Our improved varieties form bushy plants about a foot tall, literally covering themselves with large, double showy flowers.

Meteor (No. 735) Bright yellow, striped with orange through the middle of each petal. **Hastings' Mixed (No. 736)** all Calendula colors of the finest named varieties. **Each: Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these, failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a farm hand or laborer. It must receive your careful personal attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint or failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extreme of clay and sand, enriched by a compost or rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground is a little elevated in the middle, allowing the water to run off, also showing off the plants to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; seed like portulaca, petunias, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead ½ inch deep, and those the size of a pea ¾ of an inch or more. Get a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about two feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 to 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing; turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Double English Daisy (Bellis Perennis) (No. 730) The true English Daisy; perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in late fall and earliest spring. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat the same as violets. They can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes, in pits, or planted in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed. Packet, 10 cents.**

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (No. 778), or Garden Pinks—Packet, 10 cents; 3 Packets, 25 Cents

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (778)

Our famous garden pinks add delight to any home. They are extremely popular all over the South and we are offering you the very finest varieties that can be grown.

Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many varieties of pinks and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, having the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. **Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25c.**

Dianthus — Chinensis (No. 779) — Double China Pink. Free bloomer. All shades and colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Chinensis Alba (No. 780)—Double China, identical with Chinensis except that the bloom is pure white. Finest selected. **Pkt., 10c.**

D.—Heddewiggii (Japanese) (No. 782) — Finest double mixed, large flowers, often 2 to 3 inches in diameter. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Heddewiggii Single (No. 781)—Select mixed. **Packet, 10c.**

D.—Heddewiggii Atrosanguinea (783)—Double Crimson. **Pkt., 10c.**

D.—Mourning Pink (No. 784) — Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. **Packet, 10c.**

D.—Double Diadem Pink (No. 785) — Very large double flowers, finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

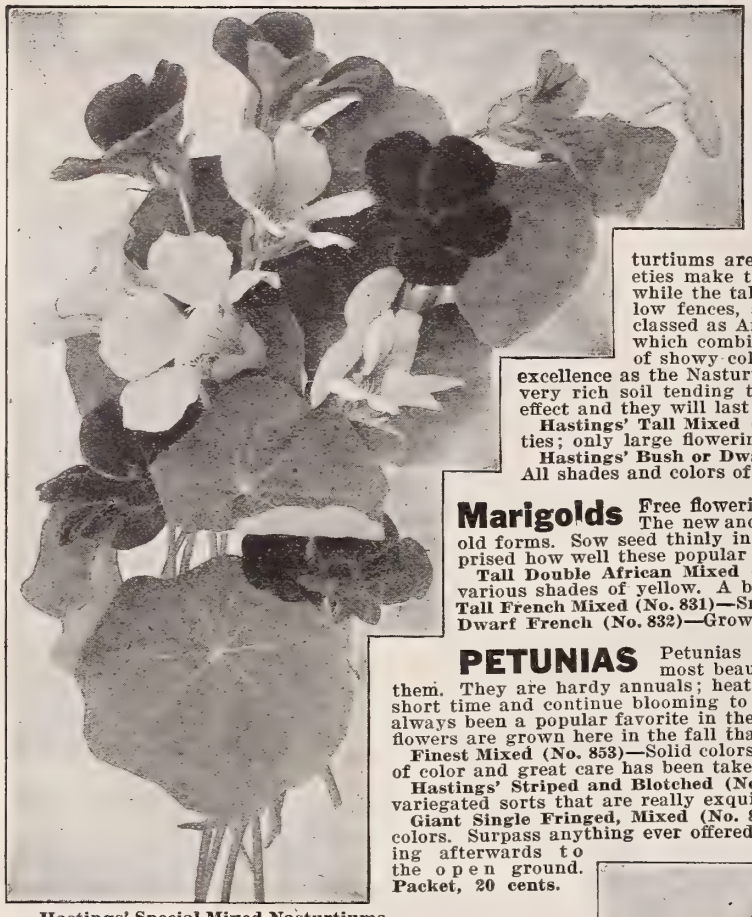
D.—Crimson Belle ((No. 786)—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Eastern Queen (No. 787)—Large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings of silvery white, each flower having crimson center. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—The Bride (No. 788)—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Lacinatus (No. 789)—Large single and double fringed flowers in many distinct colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Salmon Queen (No. 790)—Single flowers of beautifully rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. **Packet, 10 cents.**



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

HASTINGS' MIXED NASTURTIUMS

These may be termed everybody's flower. No garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South; they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any garden soil; for beds, borders or climbers, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts to six inches apart and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists of California. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is. Nasturtiums are as easily grown as any other flower and the dwarf varieties make the most beautiful beds, borders, edging, and porch boxes, while the tall varieties are unsurpassed to cover stumps, flower stands, low fences, and unsightly places. It is doubtful if among the plants classed as Annuals there is any other of the summer blooming varieties which combine in so great degree the ease of culture, beautiful flowers of showy colors, profusion of bloom all through the season and general excellence as the Nasturtiums. More and larger flowers are produced on thin soils, very rich soil tending to make rank leaf growth. Hot weather has no injurious effect and they will last right up to frost.

Hastings' Tall Mixed (No. 843)—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowering varieties in this. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c.**

Hastings' Bush or Dwarf, Mixed (No. 842)—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades and colors of dwarf growing varieties. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Marigolds

Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground where plants are to stand. You will be surprised how well these popular flowers do when planted in late summer.

Tall Double African Mixed (No. 830)—Extra large flowers, grows 14 to 18 inches tall, various shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Tall French Mixed (No. 831)—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf French (No. 832)—Grows 6 to 8 inches high; small highly colored flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

PETUNIAS

Petunias are very popular in the South; easily grown, and make most beautiful beds of showy colors. No garden is complete without them. They are hardy annuals; heat, rain, drought do not affect them. They bloom in a very short time and continue blooming to late fall. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Petunias have always been a popular favorite in the South and the massed bloom is mighty pleasing. So few flowers are grown here in the fall that those you do grow show up much better than in spring.

Finest Mixed (No. 853)—Solid colors, without variation in markings. These are all deep shades of color and great care has been taken in keeping up their richness in bloom. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Hastings' Striped and Blotched (No. 854)—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts that are really exquisite. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Giant Single Fringed, Mixed (No. 855)—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. Surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Sow seed in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to the open ground. **Packet, 20 cents.**

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Seeds germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. Poppies should be sown where they are to remain as they need no transplanting. Both single and double poppies are very showy flowers and make wonderful beds and borders. California, the famous flower state, has great fields of poppies along the railroads and highways, the wonder of visitors as well as the admiration of Californians. Notice the illustration showing different types of these beautiful poppies on this page. **Hastings' Superb Mixed (No. 863). Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents.** We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED MIXED (No. 864)—Large double flowers; beautiful, fringed petals. **Packet, 10 cents, ounce, 40 cents.**

CARDINAL (No. 865)—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

AMERICAN FLAG (No. 866)—Scarlet and white. **Pkt., 10c.**

MIKADO (No. 867)—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. **Packet, 10 cents.**

SHIRLEY (No. 869)—New delicate colors. **Packet, 10c.**

TULIP (No. 870)—Intense scarlet tulip or cup-shaped, two inches across, black blotch at base of petals. **Packet, 10c.**

BRIDE (No. 871)—Extra large, white flowers. **Packet, 10c.**

ORIENTALE (No. 872)—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets for 25 cents.**

PLANT HARDY FLOWERS THIS FALL.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies—Best Double and Single

Hastings' Unexcelled Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS

Hastings' Finest Mixed (No. 883)

Every year this splendid mixture of sweet peas becomes more popular—and rightfully so. It's usually the case that sweet pea mixtures are made up from the inferior sorts, dull colors, or any kinds of which the seedsman might have plenty. Not so with our mixture. It is made up from 60 of the best varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 500 named sorts. Every one of these 60 varieties are grown separately under name. If long flowering period is desired dig trenches about 12 inches deep, fill in about 6 inches with well-rotted manure and top soil well mixed; plant seed on this and cover 2 to 3 inches. Sweet Peas do best planted in very deep trenches in cool or cold weather, keeping enough soil over them to keep from freezing. After seed comes up keep drawing in earth until trench is filled level with the ground. **Packet, 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50; postpaid.**

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors)

Many prefer to plant the colors separately. We can supply you the best colors for the South in the following varieties: **Emily Henderson—pure white (No. 884), Prima Donna—pink (No. 885), Lady Grisel Hamilton—lavender (No. 886), Navy Blue—blue (No. 887), Salopian—red (No. 888), America—striped and variegated (No. 889). Each: Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, $2.50; postpaid.**

Spencer Type Sweet Peas

Extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms. Many of the Spencers have wavy and flute-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. The Spencer type will fully repay you for any extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. We have these wonderful sweet peas that attracted so much attention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, where our grower took practically all the medals and other awards offered for sweet peas and other plants grown by him. We wish also you could have seen these marvelous Spencers at the National Flower Show this year. In separate colors, and also we have a splendid mixture of these and many other colors. Separate colors: **Wedgewood—blue (No. 893), King Edward—red (No. 894), Senator—striped and variegated (No. 895), White—pure white (No. 897), Countess of Spencer—pink (No. 898) and Hastings' Mixed Spencers (No. 896). Prices of each: Packet, 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies (No. 847)

Best and largest flowers are from seed planted in October all over the South. With slight protection the plants usually stand the winter perfectly. Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains from the greatest pansy specialists of France and England. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained, and many others of the very highest types. **Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.**

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies (No. 848)—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.**

French Mixed Pansy (No. 849)—A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings, too. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Fine Mixed Pansy (No. 850)—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. **Packet, 5 cents; 6 packets, 25 cents.**

VERBENA

Free flowering hardy annual of low spreading growth. Plants grown from seeds are much cheaper than cuttings and more vigorous. They make fine beds and edging.

FINEST MIXED (No. 910)—All colors and satisfactory wherever grown. **Packet, 10c.**

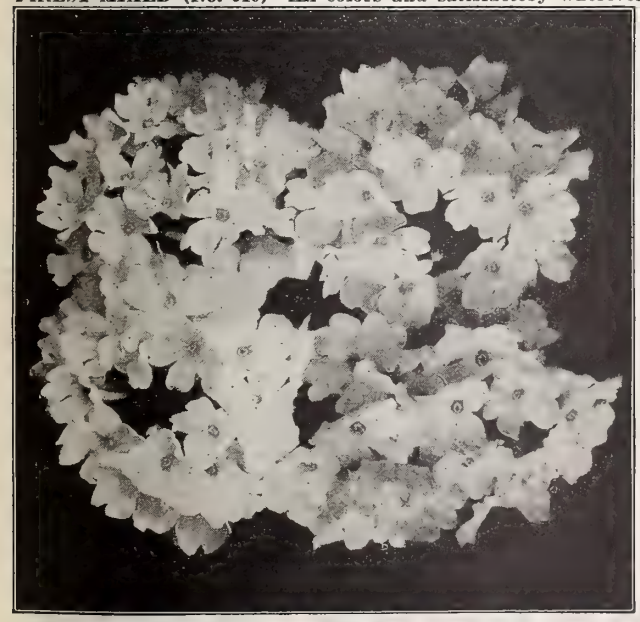
HYBRIDS, Best Mixed (No. 911)—Extra fine strain, all colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

HASTINGS' MAMMOTH MIXED (No. 912)—Our illustration shows one of the attractive flower clusters. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Candidissima (No. 913)—Large, flowering, white variety. **Packet, 10 cents.**

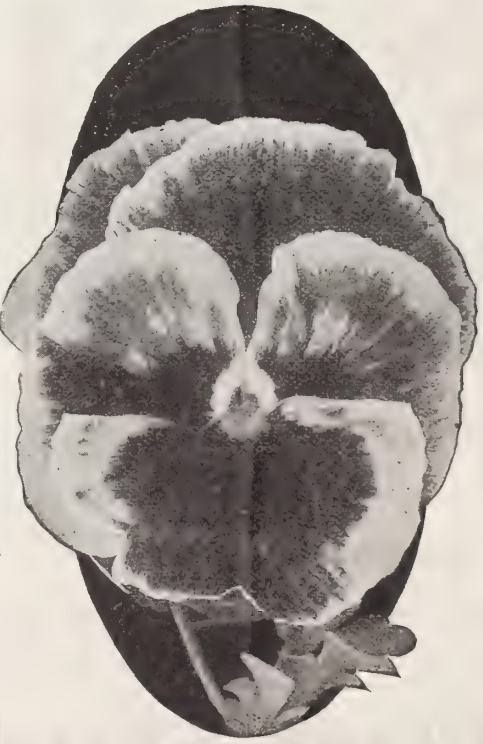
Scarlet Defiance (No. 914)—Intense glowing scarlet. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Italian Striped (No. 915)—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**



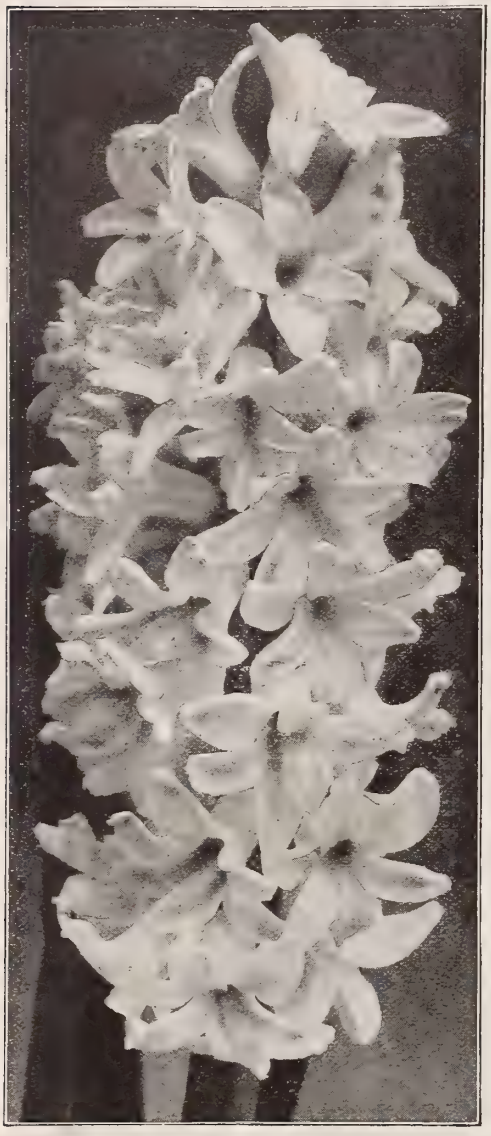
Hastings' Mammoth Verbena—Finest Strain Grown

PLANT Hastings' SEEDS



Hastings' Superb Pansy

Bulbs for "The Home Beautiful"



Hastings Dutch Hyacinth

See these bulbs in color on back cover page. Some of our most attractive and widely grown flowers come from Dutch and French Bulbs. The writer, Mr. W. R. Hastings, has taken special interest in bulb growing, carefully inspecting many fields and houses in Holland and France. The varieties we list have been carefully selected for their richness of color and strength of growth, particularly for bedding or "outdoor" purposes where the hardest conditions are met.

MAMMOTH CROCUS

Our bulbs of Mammoth Crocus are large for Crocus and make large and showy blooms. They are fine for early spring, being one of the earliest of all bulbs. A charming effect is secured by planting them about the lawn in little clumps, or singly, as they will give a bright, unique appearance before the other spring flowers appear. Plant about two inches deep, and if planted in beds, about two inches apart. They are most effective when planted in large quantities, say about 500 in a bed. Entirely hardy.

Non plus ultra—blue; Baron von Brunow—purple mauve; Sir Walter Scott—striped or variegated, purple stripes on white; Queen Victoria—pure white; Yellow Mammoth—extra large yellow, are the best varieties for the different colors for planting throughout the South.

Plant some of these this fall for the earliest bloom in the spring. The rich tones in these colorings are sure to please you. It is easier to order by color. You will get the named varieties above.

CROCUS: Blue, purple, striped, white, yellow, mixed (all colors). Price: Dozen, 35 cents; 100 for $2.50; 1,000 for $20.00; postpaid.

MAMMOTH FREESIAS

These small bulbs give delicate and beautiful blossoms; their fragrance being especially delicate. The flowers keep a long time after being cut and the sentiment attached to Freesias as well as their beautiful appearance are making them more and more popular as they have been for years in France and Holland.

REFRACTA ALBA is the pure white freesia, without the yellow blotch commonly sold. We sell this variety only. **Price: Dozen, 35 cents; $2.50 a hundred; postpaid.**

DUTCH HYACINTHS

They are the most popular for fall plantings of all bulbs in the South. They are most easily grown and make a wonderful effect in the early spring outdoors but can be grown in pots or in water in the house for bloom all during the winter. Start bulbs indoors every couple weeks to have continuous bloom but keep them in a dark place from the first until well developed or they won't bloom at all. We take the utmost care in selecting our bulbs for richness of color and strong plants. These bulbs are cheaper this year and we will have some mighty good stock—we believe enough to fill all demands even with the big bulb and flower season expected this fall. Remember, an early spring bed of hyacinths presents a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. For pot culture (single bulbs in a 4-in. pot) they are superb and the spikes of bloom last two or three weeks. Look at the illustrations on this page and on the back cover and you will know you cannot make a mistake by planting hyacinths this fall.

Single Dutch Hyacinths

First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors. **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid, each, 10c; 6 for 50c; doz., 85c. Not prepaid, $6.75 per 100.**

Double Dutch Hyacinths

First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors. **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 85c a dozen; postpaid. Not prepaid, $6.75 per 100.**

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS

We shall have only a few Roman Hyacinths this fall as they are very, very scarce. If you want them we advise sending in your order right away. They will be shipped as soon as they arrive from France, but when our supply is sold there will be no more. **White Roman Hyacinths—10 cents each; 6 for 55 cents; $1.00 per dozen; postpaid.**

Hastings' Mammoth Crocus

CHINESE SACRED LILY

This Flower of the Gods, "Shui Sin Far," Water Fairy or Joss Flower as it is called by celestials, is a variety of Narcissus that blooms profusely chaste flowers of silvery white with cups or short trumpets of golden yellow.

These mammoth sized bulbs are of great vitality and luxuriant growth, producing several spikes of flowers within four to six weeks after planting. They are very easily grown by everybody and almost everywhere. They do well in pots of earth but are beautiful when grown in shallow bowls of water with enough pebbles to keep them from falling over when in bloom. A dozen bulbs, started at intervals will give a succession of blooming lilies throughout the winter. Plant some for house plants through the winter. **Chinese Sacred Lily Bulbs—Extra Large, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen; postpaid. Not prepaid: $20.00 per hundred.**

Plant Spring Flowering Bulbs

TULIPS and NARCISSUS

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TULIPS

For the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, all of Oklahoma and Arkansas and the higher lands of the Carolinas, tulips will be found very desirable. Tulips make the most brilliant and gorgeous display on the lawn of any of the spring flowering bulbs. Nothing will attract greater attention than beds of these in full bloom.

Prices on all Tulip varieties listed below: 6 for 30 cents; 55 cents a dozen; $4.00 a hundred; postpaid. Not prepaid, $3.75 per hundred.

Single **CARDINAL'S HAT**—Rich, dark red, single early flowering tulip.
CHRYSOLORA—Large, pure golden yellow, single early flowering tulip.
L'IMMACULEE—Large, pure white, single early flowering tulip.
COTTAGE MAID—Beautiful Rose, shaded with white, a very attractive variety, splendid for late bedding and forcing.
MIXED SINGLE—All shades and colors of single tulips. This will make a gorgeous display of bright colors. **50c a dozen; $3.50 a hundred; postpaid. Not prepaid: 45 cents a dozen; $3.25 a hundred.**

Darwins **PRIDE OF HAARLEM**—Brilliant carmine, rose, immense flowers, glorious.
WHITE QUEEN—Splendid, pale rose turning to exquisite white.
PRINCESS ELIZABETH—Clear rose with strong stems. See back cover.
INGLESCOMBE YELLOW—The "Yellow Darwin" cottage tulip. Canary yellow.

Double **DUKE OF YORK**—Very double; carmine rose; edged broadly with white, suffused rose, showy and extra fine.
GLORIA SOLIS—A grand double tulip; deep crimson, with broad golden yellow margin; very large and showy.
LA CANDEUR—Large, double pure white changing to soft rose. Variegated leaf edge; fine for cemetery bedding.
REX RUBRORUM—Grand double scarlet; beds fine with La Candeur.
Prices—All Tulips (except mixed): 6 for 30 cents; 55 cents a dozen; $4.00 a hundred; postpaid. Not prepaid, $3.75 per hundred. See back cover.

Narcissus Grandiflora—Paper White

Hastings' Select Tulip

Narcissus

NARCISSUS GRANDIFLORA—Also known as Paper White Narcissus. One of the most popular and easiest grown of all bulbous plants. Good for open ground planting, for pot culture during winter in the house, or can be grown in water as shown in the illustration on the left and on back cover page. Our bulbs are of the largest size, imported direct from the South of France. The famous Polyanthus variety. **Price, 8c each; 6 for 35c; 60c a doz.; $4.00 a hundred; postpaid. Not prepaid, $3.75 a hundred.**

Hastings' Select Narcissus or Daffodil

EMPEROR—One of the finest in cultivation; pure yellow primrose of immense size with wide, overlapping, rich primrose perianth.

EMPRESS—Strong, robust grower; large flowers. Trumpet a rich yellow with perianth snow white. The finest bicolor, and of rare beauty.

TRUMPET MAJOR—Really a single Van Sion. Large, early flowering, of rich yellow color in perianth and trumpet.

PRINCEPS—Sulphur-yellow perianth and deep yellow trumpet; long, handsome flowers for cutting.

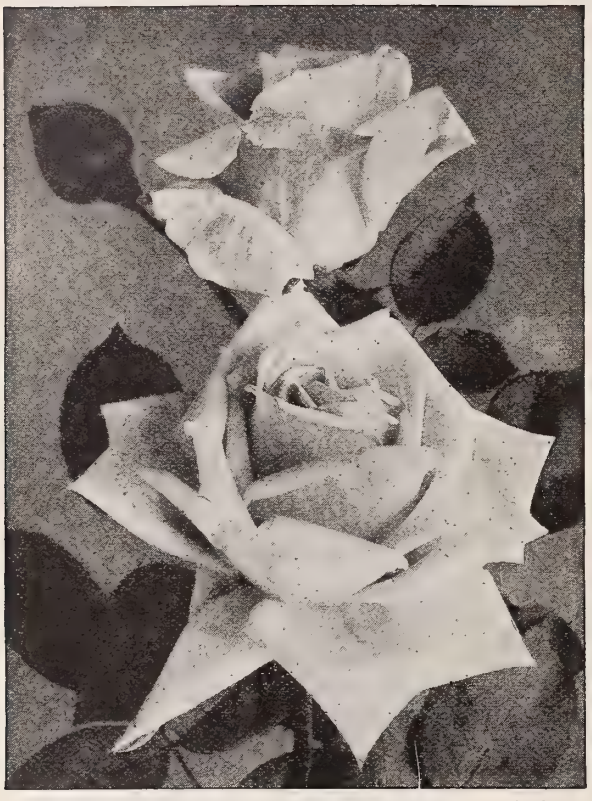
VAN SION—The famous old Dutch Daffodil; double flowers of golden yellow. Fine for bedding with Hyacinths, as they bloom at same time.

SELECT NARCISSUS—PRICES: 8c each; 6 for 35c; 60c a dozen; $4.00 a hundred; postpaid. Not prepaid, $3.75 a hundred.

Hastings' Princeps Narcissus or Daffodil

HASTINGS' ROSE COLLECTION

12 Everblooming Tea Roses; 3 White, 3 Pink, 3 Red, 3 Yellow---$5.50 Postpaid



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A Splendid White Rose

Especially for the lower South, two year old roses grafted on Cherokee or very hardy root stocks, give by far better results than indoor grown own-root-stock roses. It costs a little more to grow and graft these roses but the much finer and larger bushes makes it more than worth your while. We don't believe you can grow or buy finer rose plants than these anywhere at any price.

Complete directions for setting out these Roses and caring for them are sent along with each order. We want them to grow as well as you do.

We will ship none of these large plants until sometime between October 15th and November 1st. We want them thoroughly dormant before shipping, so they will carry in the very best of condition and be sure to live when planted in your rose garden. Order now.

Prices **Grafted on strong-growing stock: Strong, open-ground grown roses, 60c each; $5.50 for ten. $50.00 per hundred.**

Hastings' Sunny South Rose Collection: 3 White, 3 Pink, 3 Red and 3 Yellow Roses, varieties described below, will be mailed to you for $5.50; postpaid.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria One of the finest, large double roses. White with lemon center, full, pointed buds; vigorous and a good bloomer; very double. This rose is one of the newer sorts, with handsome, bright foliage. The flowers are borne on long, straight stems. A Tea variety of great merit.

White Maman Cochet This is pure white, or white with very slight, delicate pink tint on the outer petals; full double, beautiful, pointed buds with very regular, shell-like petals. It is a profuse bloomer and a strong, vigorous grower. We recommend this Tea variety as one of our very best.

White Killarney This Hybrid Tea Bush Rose produces fine, long pointed buds; the open flowers are semi-double. This is a sport from Pink Killarney and a splendid rose for your garden.

Duchesse de Brabant Tea Bush Rose, an old time favorite with globular buds and flowers in a beautiful shade of clear, light pink. It is a good grower, dense, bushy and very free-flowering in the South.

Radiance Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine; a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There's no finer rose grown than this.

Pink Maman Cochet A free-blooming Tea Rose, identical with White Maman Cochet except in color. Large, pointed buds, very double; clear pink. Strong grower with beautiful foliage. It is our choice of all pink roses; hardy all over the South; for long life, freedom of bloom and large size of flowers it has no equal.

Red Radiance Stands among red roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume as Radiance, but the color is a deep, rich red which does not readily fade. The stems are long, making it very valuable for cut flowers as well as for garden roses.

Papa Gontier One of the older Tea varieties but the prince of roses for the production of long crimson rosy buds of exquisite beauty. Foliage also is entirely distinct, being a rich, bronze green.

Virginia R. Coxe The reddest of the red Roses—bright, dark and rich. It blooms in wonderful profusion throughout the season and is a good grower. It is very sweet-scented. (The seed pods, hips, should be cut off after the petals drop.)

Mme. Francisca Kruger A very free-blooming copper-yellow Tea Rose, shaded pink on outer petals. This variety is especially fine for an early spring or late fall crop of flowers.

Safrano Tea Rose with a delicate and beautiful tint of salmon, which is always bright and clear and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints. One of the most exquisitely colored roses and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In the lower South it makes a strong, vigorous bush and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons.

Etoile de Lyon A deep yellow Tea Rose with fine buds and large double flowers. It blooms profusely and is a hardy, strong grower; most distinguished and desirable yellow bush rose. It is considered the only perfectly hardy, everblooming yellow rose.

OTHER SPLENDID ROSES **WHITE** — White Cherokee, Climbing Clothilde, Soupert, Devoniensis, Estelle Pradel, Lamarque, and Marie Van Houte. **PINK**—Mme. Lambard, Frau Karl Druschki, Baby Rambler, Climbing Bridesmaid, Mme. Jules Grolez, Paul Neyron and Pink Killarney. **RED**—General Jacqueminot, James Sprunt, Marshall P. Wilder, Red Cherokee, Louis Philippe, Reine Marie Henriette and Freiherr von Marschall. **YELLOW or SALMON**—Mareschall Niel, Climbing Perle des Jardins, Reve d'Or, Chromatella, Fortune's Yellow, Isabella Sprunt and Solfaterre.

Prices: 60 cents each; $5.50 for ten; $50.00 for 100.

Maman Cochet (Pink and White), Well Opened—Superb Roses

Ruralist Press, Inc., Atlanta

OATS, RYE, WHEAT, ALFALFA

Rape, Barley, Crimson Clover and all other Clovers and Grasses are money-saving crops, which should be planted in the fall by every farmer in the South who wants to come out ahead this year.

What does it profit a man to grow a crop of 20 or even 50-cent cotton, when to do it he has to impoverish his land as well as spend all or nearly all his cotton dollars for grain, hay and fertilizer?

For over fifty years the South has absolutely been drained regularly of the billions of dollars that have come into it in payment for cotton; been drained of this fabulous sum to pay for food and grain products that should have been grown on the South's own acres. This is what has kept the South poor as a section; keeps the States composing it poor; keeps the individual cotton grower poor when he ought to be the wealthiest farmer on the face of the earth.

Let's look this matter squarely in the face. It's a fact that the farmer in the South who grows enough grain and hay to see him through the year, is the exception. The farmer who has grain and hay enough to see him through and a surplus to sell in town has been until the last three years almost unknown.

We sweat and toil all through the long summers to grow cotton. Suppose we do grow it and sell it for a good price. Where does that cotton money go? Largely to States like Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and others, for grain, hay and meat, yet with good seed of good varieties, intelligent cultivation and fertilizing, Georgia and other Cotton States need ask no odds of those States farther north in grain and hay production. The time to begin stopping this financial drain is now. Begin by planting grain crops, clover crops, winter forage and cover crops this fall on your farm.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farm, we can often save you money in the cost price. This sheet, which is known as our **"Special Quotation Sheet,"** has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this year. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important, is that seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from **Hastings',** you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you promptly. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

Complete Quotation and Farmers' Information Department

We know that as long as you secure greatest satisfaction from Hastings' seeds we will have a satisfied customer ordering from us season after season, and it is this kind of business we want. This fact we would like to impress upon every planter who receives our catalog; this is the spirit of our service in filling your orders, answering your letters and in all dealings with our customers. First of all we want to make it profitable to you to order seeds from us, then easy and perfectly safe for you, and then satisfactory in every way.

In addition to quoting you market prices on seeds that are subject to fluctuations, which makes it impossible to price field seeds definitely in our catalog, and larger quantities of garden and truck seeds, we want to help every customer who wants or needs information about seeds or crops, and to do this we issue many practical bulletins and leaflets that we are glad to send free on request. For help on any special problems you may have in relation to your farm or garden we invite you to write us freely at any time.

We do not claim to know it all, but in our business we have been able to accumulate information that we know will help many customers, and we will cheerfully help any customer to the full extent of our ability.

We want to co-operate with you in every way that we can—to furnish you the best seeds grown, the kind best adapted to your locality and soil, and to help you make a success with the crops.

Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pounds or two-pounds, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalog, together with special premium offers of extra seeds, etc. With these offers standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your quantity list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seeds and we believe that **Hastings' Seeds** on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us get together. Use it now.

Hastings' Special Quotation Sheet

Please Do Not Write in This Space

(F-1921)

H. G. HASTINGS CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Mail, Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same, and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and Freight or Express rates.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Name _____

P. O. _____

R. F. D. No. _____ **Box No.** _____ **State** _____

Express or Freight Office _____

(If Different from your Post Office)

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE ARTICLES YOU WANT PRICES ON, AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU OUR BEST PRICES

QUANTITY (WRITE THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OR POUNDS HERE)	VARIETY	Leave This Space Blank

TEAR OFF ALONG THIS LINE

Hastings' Special Seed Price List

JULY 18, 1921 LIST No. 176

For Prompt Orders—subject to stock unsold. These prices are f. o. b. ATLANTA, customer to pay freight or express. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you upon request. Prices are strictly net cash and no discount. We guarantee safe arrival in good order, except perishable goods which may be damaged in transit.

Any Seeds ordered from us may be returned promptly if not entirely satisfactory and money for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop and all orders are accepted subject to the conditions printed in our Catalogue for 1921. H. G. HASTINGS CO.

No extra charge for sacks, crates or cartage. All Field Seed thoroughly recleaned, graded and tested. Clover and Grass Seed of the highest quality and purity.

Garden Beans

	Per Bushel	Per 100 lbs.
Stringless Green Pod	$ 8.00	$12.50
Extra Early Red Valentine	7.50	12.00
Early Black Valentine	7.50	12.00
Extra Early Refugee	7.50	12.00
Late Refugee Beans	7.50	12.00
Hodson's Wax	8.50	13.50
Davis White Wax Beans	7.50	12.00
Old Homestead Pole	9.00	15.00
McCaslan Pole	9.00	15.00
White Mexican Navy Beans	7.50	12.00
Henderson Bush Lima	7.50	12.00
Fordhook Bush Lima	10.50	17.50

Oats

All Recleaned and Graded	5 Bus. or More
Hastings' 100-Bushel @	$1.25
Fulghum @	1.25
Appler @	1.10
Texas Rust Proof @	1.00

Pop Corn

White Rice @	$.10	$ .08

Turnip

	Pound Postpaid	10-lb. lots Not Prepaid
Early White Flat Dutch @	$ .60	$ .45
Purple Top Strap Leaf @	.60	.45
Purple Top Globe @	.60	.45
Extra Early White Egg @	.60	.45
Yellow Amber Globe @	.60	.45
Seven Top @	.60	.45
Improved American Rutabaga @	.60	.45

Cabbage Seed

	Per Lb. Postpaid
Long Island Wakefield	$ 3.00
Charleston Wakefield	3.00
Early Jersey Wakefield	3.00
Surehead	2.50
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	2.50
Centennial Late Flat Dutch	2.50
All Head Early	2.50

Millet

	Per Bushel	Per 100 lbs.
Tennessee Grown Golden	$2.25	$ 4.50
Pearl or Cattail		15.00

Broom Corn

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Standard Evergreen	$ .10	

Hastings' Grain Pasture Mixture--Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, Rape and Vetch. Best grain mixture for winter grazing, per 100 pounds, $6.00.

Sorghums

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Early Amber, for fodder	$ .05	$3.00
Texas Seeded Cane for Syrup	.20	15.00

Kaffir and Grain Sorghum

White Kaffir	$ .10
Red Kaffir	.10
Feterita	.10
Yellow Milo Maize	.10

Sudan Grass

The Greatest Annual Hay Crop

Sudan grass will grow anywhere that corn will. It is similar to Sorghum, but more slender, fine stemmed and leafy. It is the best and surest hay crop yet discovered, and the easiest to handle. April and May are the best months for planting in the South. About four pounds of seed is planted to the acre if drilled, or 15 to 20 pounds broadcast. Prepare the land as for millet or sorghum. Price 30 cents per pound, postpaid.

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
In quantity, not prepaid @	$ .12½	$ .08

Mulford Cultures for Inoculation

5-Acre Size (Dollar per Acre)	$5.00
1-Acre Size	1.50

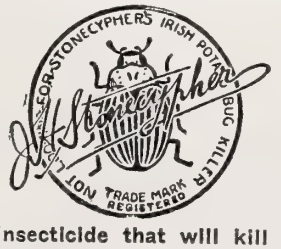
(These prices include delivery)

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Hastings' Mung Beans

A wonderful new crop (described fully in our 1921 catalog, pages 70-71.)

"Starting Package," 5,000 seeds, 75c each.



The Insecticide that will kill all leaf eating bugs.

1 can, by mail, postpaid	$ .45
5 cans, by mail, postpaid	1.75
1 case, 12 cans, by express, not prepaid	3.00

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Mixture

Makes a quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn, on well prepared soil. Our own formula based on our long experience and the only successful lawn mixture especially prepared for this section.

PRICES— 10-lb. lots, 40 cents per pound
100-lb. lots, 35 cents per pound

Alfalfa

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Highest Quality American @	$ .28	$ .25

Crimson Clover

Highest quality @	$ .15	$ .12½

Hairy or Winter Vetch

Best Vetch for the South @	$ .15	$ .12½

Clovers

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Red Clover @	$ .30	$ .28
White Clover @	.75	.70
Alsike @	.30	.28
Sweet Clover, Hulled and Recleaned @	.18	.15
Southern Bur Clover in bur @	.17½	.15

Rye

	Per Bu.
Georgia Grown Winter Rye @	$2.50
Abruzzi Rye @	3.50

Barley

Winter Bearded @	$2.00
Winter Beardless @	2.00

Grass Seed

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Italian Rye @	$ .15	$ .14
Perennial Rye @	.15	.14
Tall Meadow Oat @	.40	.38
Bermuda @	.75	.60
Kentucky Blue @	.40	.37
Orchard @	.25	.22
Timothy @	.15	.14
Rhodes @	.55	.50
Johnson Grass @	.20	.18
Permanent Pasture Mixture @	.35	.30
Red Top or Herds @	.20	.18
Paspalum Dilatatum @	.60	.55

Miscellaneous

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Japanese Buckwheat @	$ .08	$ .05
DWARF ESSEX RAPE @	.16	.14
Upland Rice @	.08	.06
Mam. Russian Sunflower @	.10	.08

Poultry Feeds

	100 lbs.
Red Comb Scratch	$3.50
Red Comb Egg Mash with Buttermilk	4.00
Red Comb Pigeon Feed	4.50
Red Comb Coarse Chick	4.00
Red Comb Baby Chick	4.25

Write for Catalog.

H.G. Hastings Co., Seedsmen, Atlanta, Ga.

F-1924

PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

From_____

P. O._____ State_____

H. G. HASTINGS CO.

"The South's Seedsmen"

Atlanta, Georgia

From_____

_____

Hart & Vick Inc.

Seedsmen - Plantsmen

55 Stone St.

Rochester, N. Y.

them, and spraying the ground with Melrosine is worth while.

CAUTION.—Do not spray until the first bugs appear. Do not spray in early morning or late evening; follow the above directions.

One pint of Melrosine will make 2½ gallons of spray mixture at 1 to 20 dilution, or 3 gallons at 1 to 24 dilution. Use the stronger dilution, 1 to 20, at first.

MELROSINE

keeps indefinitely. It should be on hand in every garden as insurance against the ravages of the rose-bug. A small sum per plant expended for Melrosine will protect them against this pest, and will also kill minor insects.

Price-List of MELROSINE

Pint Can	$1 00
Quart Can	1 75
Half-Gallon Can	3 25
Gallon Can	6 00

HART & VICK, Inc.
55 Stone St., Rochester, N. Y.

DEATH TO ROSE-BUGS

MANY exasperated rose-lovers, seeing the best blooms of their pet roses destroyed by this boiler-plate bug, have wished death to him and all his family. Wishes have not hurt him, however, and it has heretofore been necessary to patiently and persistently pick or shake him—if you could catch him!—into kerosene in order to make his death certain.

Rose-growers know the mean bug—a disgusting, long-legged, grayish-brown quick-flying beetle about three-eighths of an inch in length, who suddenly appears in myriads when roses come into bloom, attacking, to satisfy his voracious appetite, first the white and lighter-colored roses, from which he passes to the yellow, pink and red blooms, and then, without hesitation, to peonies, Japanese iris, rhododendrons and other June blooms. He infests also, on occasion, grape-vines, cherry, and other fruit trees, always leaving destruction in his wake.

This pest is scientifically the Rose Curculio (Rhynchites bicolor Fabr.),

LISTEN TO THE MAN WHO HAS USED "MAG-O-TITE"

After using "Mag-O-Tite" I raised three acres of the finest Poultry Kale and Radishes you ever saw.

In a last attempt to raise Onions, Turnips and Radishes I bought a bag of Mag-O-Tite and it resulted in the best garden I have ever grown.

I have found Mag-O-Tite to be just what I wanted. It has put an end to every insect I have tried it on.

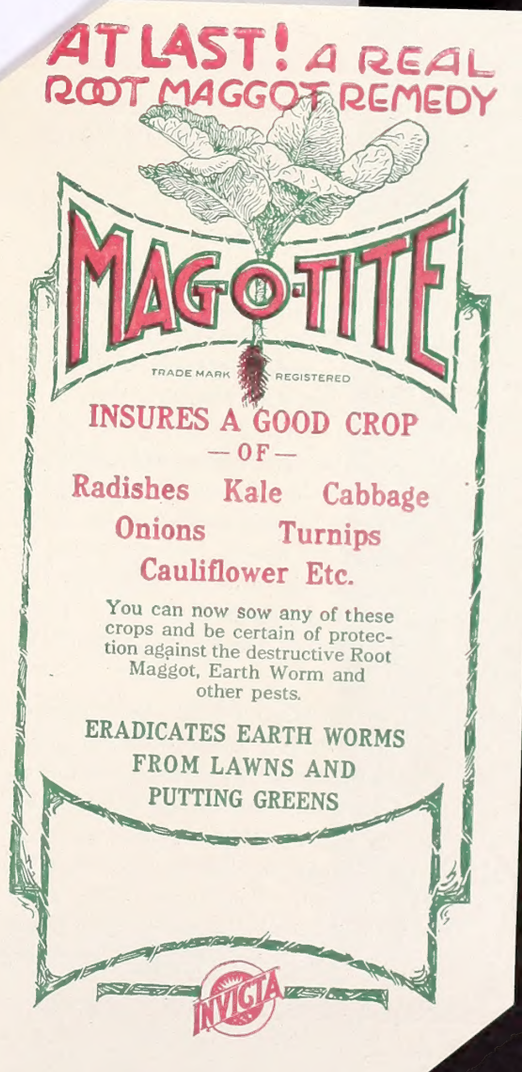
On the first trial of Mag-O-Tite we have had splendid results with Cabbage and Cauliflower and our Radishes are fine big red ones.

My Aster Plants were already krinkling up with bugs when I took home a package of Mag-O-Tite in desperation. The results were simply marvelous, every plant was saved.

It is a sure remedy for Root Maggots and has eliminated the Strawberry Crown Borer wherever I have used it.

The original letters are in possession of the Manufacturers,

RANDALL-MCLOUGHLIN, SEATTLE, WN.


AT LAST! A REAL ROOT MAGGOT REMEDY
MAG-O-TITE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
INSURES A GOOD CROP
— OF —
Radishes Kale Cabbage
Onions Turnips
Cauliflower Etc.
You can now sow any of these crops and be certain of protection against the destructive Root Maggot, Earth Worm and other pests.
ERADICATES EARTH WORMS FROM LAWNS AND PUTTING GREENS
INVICTA

and if allowed to live long enough to deposit little eggs in the holes eaten in the lovely rose-buds, these eggs will hatch into grubs, which eventually find their way into the ground, where they hibernate over winter, ready to begin deviltry as full-fledged bugs when roses bloom again.

But the Rose-Bug need no longer be endured; he can be eliminated. Although his hard shell and tremendous vitality have made him immune to ordinary insecticides—nicotine, sulphur, lead arsenate, hellebore he seemingly enjoys or disregards—when sprayed with

MELROSINE

he dies. This definite specific for the Rose-Bug is the outcome of many years of patient investigation by a professional gardener.

When first prepared and before it was passed, Melrosine was sent to some twenty eminent rosarians for trial. Encouraged by their favorable reports, the inventor continued experimental work another year. The result was the present perfected special insecticide, as owned and manufactured by the Garden Chemical Company, who have introduced it under the trade-marked name of

MELROSINE

the definite death for the Rose-Bug, Rose-Chafer, Rose Curculio, or whatever else this vicious insect may be called.

How to Use MELROSINE

Melrosine is a highly concentrated liquid insecticide, to be used as diluted with from twenty to twenty-five parts of water, sprayed directly upon the affected blooms, with any good spray-pump. Good pressure, making a fine mist, is desirable.

Spray on a still day, in bright sunshine, preferably between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. Begin when the first bugs appear, and spray every day until the successive crops of them emerging from the ground have been destroyed. Cover the whole plant and all the blooms with a light, misty spray. No injury to the blooms of the plants will result if the spray is fine enough.

If your ground is fully infested with these pests, it may take several years to finally wipe them out, but in the meantime your blooms will be saved in full perfection. Continuous, clean cultivation is an important aid in getting rid of

HAVE THE MAGGOTS BEEN GETTING FAT ON YOUR VEGETABLES

?

Every Gardener knows that it is practically impossible to grow Radishes, Kale, Cabbage, Onions, Turnips, or Cauliflower under ordinary conditions, and that the few remedies that have been tried in the past are either unreliable, or too troublesome and expensive to be used by the average Gardener. As a result in many sections of the country they have almost given up trying to grow these vegetables, knowing only too well that Maggots and other pests would eat half the crop and spoil the other half.

But "MAG-O-TITE" has changed all this. It is a remedy that has absolutely proven all we claim for it and so wonderful are the results obtained by its use that the Manufacturers are finding it a big problem to keep up with the demand. Read what other users say about it and then try it on your own crops. You'll get the best results ever.

HOW 'MAG-O-TITE" ACTS

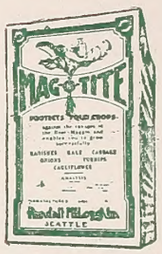
"Mag-O-Tite" acts as a preventive by repelling the Fly which lays the eggs from which the Maggots are hatched and it also destroys Maggots which are already in the soil. While intended primarily as a remedy for Root Maggots, it has proved very effective in combatting Earth Worms of all kinds, the Strawberry Crown Borer, Cabbage Worms, Asparagus Miner, Flea Beetles, Cut Worms and all kinds of Slugs.

It is also invaluable for the eradication of Earth Worms from Lawns, Putting Greens and other fine turfs.

HOW "MAG-O-TITE" IS APPLIED

The ease with which it is applied is just one more attractive point about "MAG-O-TITE." It is simply sprinkled in and over the Drills when seeding, and around the roots when planting, and after the plants are through it is sprinkled around and alongside of them.

For the eradication of EARTH WORMS of all kinds sprinkle freely on the ground and then sprinkle lightly with water.

It is not injurious to Plant Life in any way, but on the contrary is a valuable stimulant and Fertilizer.

"MAG-O-TITE" PRICE LIST

IN PACKAGES

2 lb.	35c
4 lb.	60c
8 lb.	$1.00

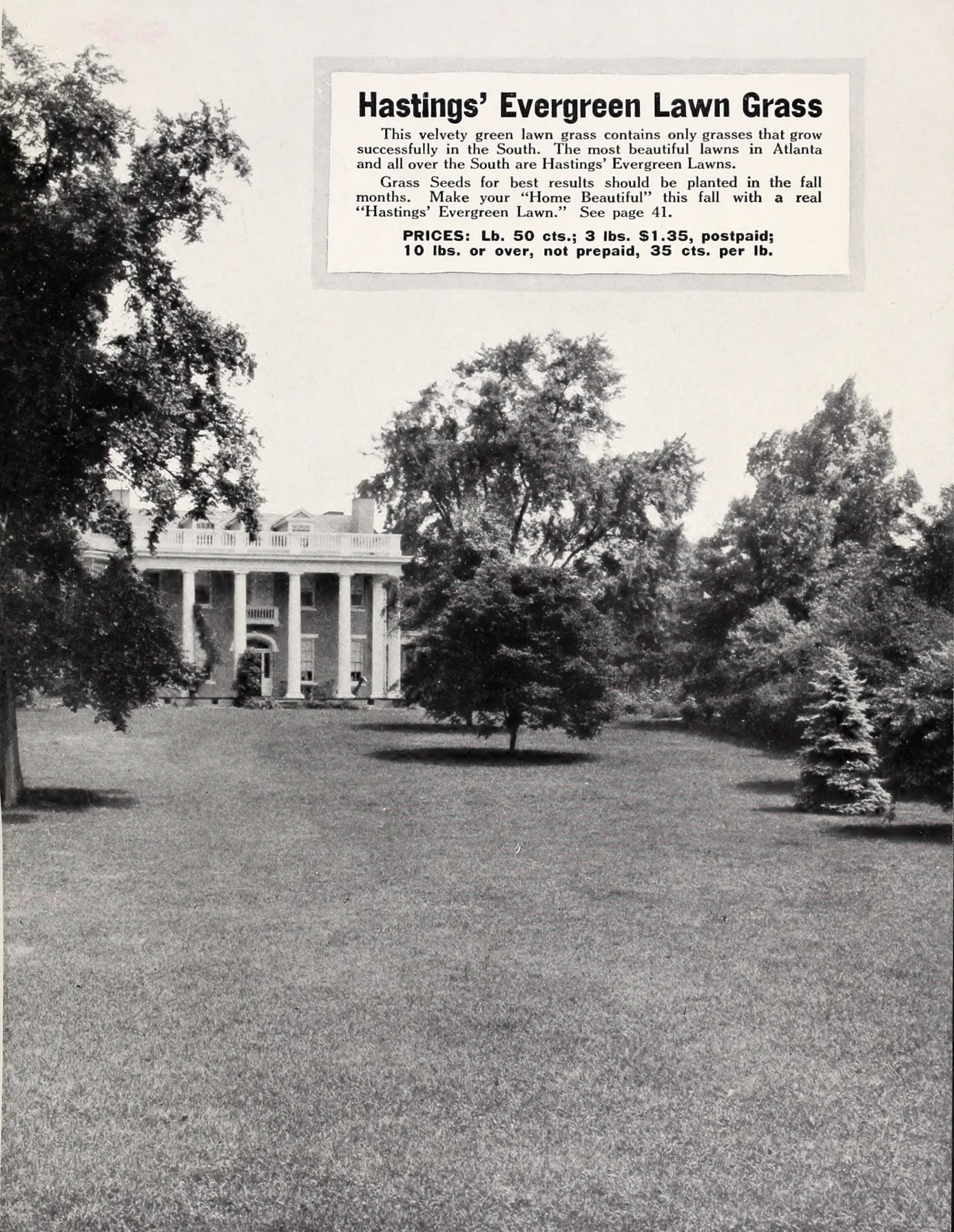
APPROXIMATE QUANTITY REQUIRED

A 2 lb. package will cover about 300 feet of Drill, mixed with the soil at planting time, with an occasional top dusting as a preventive during the growing period.

For Field Culture the approximate quantity required is from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre.

IN STRONG DOUBLE SACKS

25 lbs.	$2.50
100 lbs.	8.50



Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass

This velvety green lawn grass contains only grasses that grow successfully in the South. The most beautiful lawns in Atlanta and all over the South are Hastings' Evergreen Lawns.

Grass Seeds for best results should be planted in the fall months. Make your "Home Beautiful" this fall with a real "Hastings' Evergreen Lawn." See page 41.

PRICES: Lb. 50 cts.; 3 lbs. $1.35, postpaid; 10 lbs. or over, not prepaid, 35 cts. per lb.

Paper-White Narcissus Bulbs

6 for 35 cents, 60 cents a dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 100 for $3.75.

Hastings' Fall Bulbs

DAFFODIL-NARCISSUS

Emperor, Empress, Trumpet Major. 6 for 35 cents, 60 cents a dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 100 for $3.75.

DUTCH HYACINTHS

All colors, single or double. 6 for 50 cents, 85 cents a dozen, postpaid.

TULIPS

Princess Elizabeth, Cardinal's Hat, Duke of York (Double). 6 for 30 cents, 55 cents a dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 100 for $3.75.

H. G. HASTINGS CO.

"The South's Seedsmen"

ATLANTA GEORGIA